





## Held in April 1 Raid

## Sweden Expels 4 Foreigners Suspected in Abduction Plot

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP).—Sweden yesterday expelled four suspected terrorists, including a convicted Mexican guerrilla, his Chilean wife, another Mexican and an Englishman.

The three Latin Americans were put on a flight to Montreal for further transport to Cuba, from where they had come to Sweden. The Englishman was expelled to Britain, at his own request, a government spokesman said.

All four suspects were caught in a police raid April 1 on a gang that according to police evidence had plotted to kidnap a former Swedish cabinet minister. A West German terrorist leader, Norbert Kroeger, who headed the gang, and a companion were expelled to West Germany on April 4.

In a communique following a special Cabinet meeting last night, the government stated that it expelled Armando Gonzalez-Carillo and his wife, Mercedes Puentes Correa, Tomas Uscosco Martinez and Alan Hunter because "there is reasonable

grounds to assume they belonged to a group prepared to use violence, threats and coercion for political ends in Sweden."

The Cuban government, which had provided asylum for the three Latin Americans before they came to Sweden, agreed to take them back and the Swedish government "found that there was no risk they would be subjected to political persecution there," the government spokesman said. Swedish law forbids expulsion to countries where detainees risk the death penalty, torture or persecution.

The government delayed its decision almost to a Monday deadline, when, according to law the four foreigners would have had to be either expelled, jailed or freed. The reason given was "practical difficulties with the technical transport arrangements."

Immigration Minister Ola Ullsten, after the Cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Bjorn Falck, said there was "clear evidence" that the four had been involved in the plot to kidnap former Immigration Minister Anna Greta Leijon. She had expelled the West German terrorists who carried out an attack on the Bonn Embassy here in 1974.

A total of 18 persons, most of them Swedes, have been held since the April 1 crackdown. But so far only one has been put in jail while one woman was released. Some of the Swedes also were suspected of conspiracy to murder the chief prosecutor in terrorist cases.

Both Gonzalez-Carillo and his wife had applied for political asylum in Sweden after their arrival here from Cuba in late 1975.

Gonzalez-Carillo, a 26-year-old teacher, has been a radical leftist activist in his home country and was sentenced to a lengthy prison term for membership in an outlawed guerrilla organization. He was freed from jail in an exchange following the kidnapping of a U.S. consul general in Mexico in 1973, according to police and Latin American reports.

He came to Sweden on a false passport after a conflict with Cuban authorities, the police reported. He was under arrest for a month here until his identity was established and was nearly expelled but the immigration authorities decided to let him stay.

Since December he and his wife have lived under assumed names and on social welfare in the villa raided by the police April 1. Oskaro Martinez also is sought by Mexican authorities for being involved in a plane hijacking. He was granted humanitarian asylum in Sweden.

Mr. Hunter, a 24-year-old English student, has been residing in Sweden for several years working for a private organization called the Stockholm Refugee Council, set up in 1971.

## Hunter Questioned

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Hunter was interrogated for an hour by airport immigration officers when he arrived here from Stockholm last night.

Mr. Hunter, who looked pale and drawn, told reporters that "the authorities in Sweden said that I was being deported for some sort of terrorist activity. I am not prepared to say anything about that at this stage."



At European Socialist Conference in Amsterdam are (from left) Yigal Allon (Israel), James Callaghan (Britain), Joop den Uyl (Netherlands), Willy Brandt (W. Germany).

## At Socialist Conference

## Callaghan Warns Russia on African Role

AMSTERDAM, April 17 (UPI).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan warned today that foreign interference in Africa could touch off racial warfare and that continued Soviet-bloc involvement there would affect East-West relations.

He said there could be no "compartmentalized détente"—that East-West efforts toward détente in Europe meant "restraint and prudence in policies and practices . . . in other continents."

Mr. Callaghan spoke during an international conference of social democratic government and party leaders. Its chairman, Willy Brandt, said its top priority is on safeguarding human rights and strengthening détente.

"I believe that Western public and governmental reaction to Soviet actions in Angola went deeper than the Soviet Union expected," Mr. Callaghan said.

"We must continue to emphasize to the Russians and other East Europeans what is often called the indivisibility of détente. This is applicable today, particularly in the affairs of Africa," he said.

"It is our view that there is still time and opportunity for Africa herself to evolve peaceful solutions to many outstanding problems. But those solutions should come from within Africa," he said.

"It will be tragic if the people

of Africa have a new foreign orthodox thrust upon them, having so recently thrown off the old imperialism," Mr. Callaghan said.

"And if such involvement continues, then it will have its effects on other East-West interests."

"My message is simple and direct. There is no such thing as 'compartmentalized détente.' Security and cooperation in Europe requires restraint and prudence in policies and practices outside Europe—in other continents," he said.

"In saying this I am not denying the Soviet Union her legitimate rights as a superpower. But superpower status brings with it superpower responsibility, to know when to stay out," he said.

## Spanish Rightists Win First Round Of Censure Effort

MADRID, April 17 (UPI).—The Popular Alliance, Spain's most powerful rightist party, said today that it has collected enough signatures by deputies to summon the Cortes (parliament) into a special session, at which the rightists will seek to censure Prime Adolfo Suarez for having lifted the 35-year-old ban on the Communist party.

But despite this development and the opposition of key army generals to the Communist party's legalization, the air of political crisis over the government move seems to be abating.

The announcement Friday that Spain's first free elections in 41 years will definitely be held June 15 was seen as proof that the rightist assault on the government's democratization policies has been turned back.

The press came to Mr. Suarez's aid yesterday. In a joint editorial, six of Madrid's eight daily newspapers and more than 30 provincial papers denounced ultraconservatives for having seized on the Communist issue to try to block Spain's move toward democracy. They also told the army to keep out of politics.

"In a premeditated way, they [the rightists] tried to provoke the army into action and to endanger the nation," the editorial said. The army did not respond to the provocation, it added, but by publicly censuring the government for the move, army leaders went beyond the limits imposed on the armed forces by the Constitution.

The decision to commit French transport planes to a campaign by Zaire's pro-Western President Mobutu Sese Seko drew sharp criticism from leftists both inside and outside France.

French officials have repeatedly stated the airlift was limited to Moroccan arms. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said no French troops had been or would be sent into Zaire.

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## Cunhal Turns His Back on Stalinism

## Lisbon Reds Adopt Moderate Line

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, April 17 (NYT).—Even Portugal's stalwart Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, whose party has been called "Europe's last Stalinist" party because of its unwavering loyalty to Moscow, is now seeking a new, more flexible image.

The "new" Cunhal rejects the Stalinist label, favors reconciliation with other, more independent, Western European Communist parties and preaches a relatively moderate line on internal Portuguese politics.

In an interview at the Communist party's headquarters, Mr. Cunhal showed none of the disdain for parliamentary democracy, the ambition for power or ideological isolation that had characterized some of his earlier statements to the Western press. One of the reasons for Mr. Cunhal's new look is clearly the recent victory in municipal elections of the Socialist-Communist alliance in France. Portugal's Socialist Premier, Mario Soares, has always refused such an alliance on the grounds that the Portuguese Communists have shown themselves to be anti-democratic.

The 62-year-old secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party appeared fully sure of himself and his party's future. He did not dwell on the past. There was no hint of nostalgia for the months following the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship on April 25, 1974, a period when the Communist party had gained strong influence in the military, the administration, the media and the trade unions and came close to seizing power.

Nor was there any trace of regret over the decisions that led to the abortive leftist military coup of Nov. 25, 1975, and the subsequent purge of Communists and other radical leftists from key military and civilian positions.

The Portuguese Communist leader seems to have turned over a new tactical leaf. He is clearly eager to give an independent, democratic image to his party.

"They say my party is the last Stalinist party in Europe but those who say so must justify their claim," Mr. Cunhal asserted. "If by the word Stalinist they mean administration by violence and force, an undemocratic life in the party, decisions controlled by the leaders, the superimposition of the opinion of the chief over the collective, then my party is not Stalinist."

Mr. Cunhal did not reiterate his party's familiar diatribes against "Eurocommunism," the independent, relatively liberal policy of other Western European Communist parties. He merely asserted that such an orientation was not applicable to Portugal on the grounds that Portugal had already moved significantly in the direction of socialism. However, he went out of his way to stress his party's good relations with other Western European Communist parties.

"If Eurocommunism is a tactic, a way of fighting to liquidate monopolistic power, then it is not viable in Portugal because we have bypassed that stage," Mr. Cunhal said. "All Communist parties have the right to adopt their own strategies."

The Communist leader was severely critical of the Portuguese Socialist record in governing the country. Nevertheless, he seemed to consider the Soares government a lesser evil.

"We are not interested in the fall of this government, if it is to be substituted by a more reactionary one," Mr. Cunhal said. "What we favor is a democratic alternative with the participation of the workers—which means with the Communists—and with all those who agree on a common platform, including the military."

Mr. Cunhal criticized what he called the Socialist government's policy of "capitalist recovery," including such measures as the

U.K. Pilot Cites Two Near Misses

MADRID, April 17 (Reuters).—Spanish air controllers today declined comment on a British pilot's charges that he was involved in two near misses within 10 minutes in Spanish air space last week.

"You must understand that we depend on a military ministry and that we simply cannot speak," said a controller at Barcelona airport, tower, which directs flights in the zone mentioned by the British pilot.

Capt. Derek Barker said in London yesterday that his British Airways Trident with 82 passengers aboard was nearly involved in collisions with an El Al Boeing 747 and a Dan-Air Boeing 727 while following the instructions of Barcelona air traffic control on April 14.

Snow in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, April 17 (Reuters).—Heavy snow and freezing weather have damaged orchards and disrupted traffic in most parts of Yugoslavia, officials here said.

Zambian Attack Reported

RHODESIA, April 17 (AP).—Rhodesia said today that Zambian troops opened fire today with machine guns and mortars on a Rhodesian post about 400 yards across the Zambezi River from Zambia.

A security forces communiqué reported no damage or casualties. There was no immediate comment by Zambia.

Security force headquarters said the Zambian attack was silenced by return fire from Rhodesia.

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restoration of some collectivized land and enterprises to private ownership and a recent austerity program.

The government wants to put all the problems on the backs of the workers," Mr. Cunhal said. "Austerity should begin with those who have a lot of money."

Mr. Cunhal also expressed his opposition to Portugal's pending application for membership in the European Common Market.

Soares Heads for U.S.

LISBON, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Soares left for Amsterdam on the way to Washington yesterday for talks with President Carter about financial aid and the U.S. air base in the Azores.

The two leaders will meet Thursday and Mr. Soares said they would discuss the \$1.5-billion loan the United States and a consortium of Western countries are arranging to help Portugal through its economic crisis.

IMF Clears \$530-Million L To Italy Under a New P

(Continued from Page 1) million from the United States, \$95.7 million from West Germany, \$71.9 million from Japan, \$43.5 million from Switzerland, \$40.6 million from France, \$32.3 million from the Netherlands, \$18.6 million each from Belgium and Canada and \$9.3 million from Sweden. Britain, a member of the Group of Ten, is having its own financial problems and is not contributing to the Italian loan.

Boosting IMF Funds

Government officials who met here this weekend to approve the Italian loan also discussed proposals on how to increase the IMF's resources so it can aid others of its 126 member nations. The aim is to induce needy states to borrow from the IMF rather than from the increasingly reluctant commercial banks, so that the IMF can impose financial discipline on the debtor nations. The method is to divert some of the oil states' surplus away from the commercial banks and make it available to the IMF.

IMF Managing Director Johannes Witterten is trying to create a new "facility" of about \$18 billion to \$15 billion to be financed equally by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Venezuela on the one side and the United States, West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands and one or two other smaller industrialized states.

This would be in addition to the increase in IMF resources currently being provided under last year's agreement by member states to raise their contributions by almost \$12 billion. However, only half of this amount would be in usable convertible currencies. The Witterten proposal has yet to be approved by the surplus-oil states—a key element because U.S. congressional leaders

have made it clear that approval is tied to those using an active role in recycling process.

Meanwhile, the other industrialized states are pushing the implementation of billion "safety net" under the Ford administration which never got beyond congressional-hearing stage, plan, which would be financed by the Organized Economic Cooperation Development, has been a part of the other arm and awaits only U.S. action.

The U.S. position, as yesterday's meeting activating both the "s" and the Witterten fac create too much liquidity. Washington now 1 Witterten plan because actively engage the oil and because it would be to all 126 members of while only the 24 mer of the OECD would h to the OECD's safety In addition, Washi lies that the IMF equipped to analyze for tions, devise recovery and disburse the cash. The IMF has always. At yesterday's meeti sion was sought on ch tween the two financial. The matter will next b at an IMF committee Washington later this a record of the oil-sur is believed to be the hurdle to the imple mentation of the plan.

What is significant, that the industrialized decided to put back hands the primary re for creating internation —a role that the banks appear to be willing to give up.

Owen, Smith Report Ma 'Some Progress' on Rho

(Continued from Page 1) would ask the 600 delegates to place some party policies and principles in "cold storage" and give him complete freedom in the search for a settlement.

The sources noted there was considerable apprehension within the party about hastily concluding a majority-rule settlement, but said the party's refusal to give Mr. Smith a mandate would be surprising.

Mr. Owen, the first ranking British official to visit Rhodesia since former Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home came in 1971 to clinch with Mr. Smith an agreement that the black nationalists later rejected, was said to have gone some way to allay white Rhodesians' fears.

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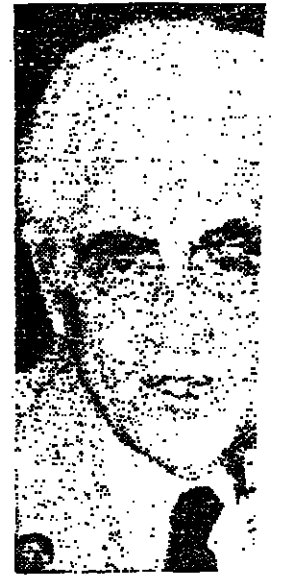
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Alvaro Cunhal

## N.Y. Protest On Concorde

(Continued from Page 1) also released a report asserting that a fleet of 30 to 40 Concorde airliners operating in the 1980s would seriously hamper a program to cut airport noise.

Such a large fleet of supersonic airliners would increase the number of airport neighbors "seriously impacted" by overhead noise by 35 per cent, compared to traffic projections without Concorde, the report said. Also, persons who would be "considerably annoyed" in the airport environs would increase by 10 per cent, it said.

Secretary Adams was almost apologetic in releasing the report, however, saying that it overstated the potential size of the Concorde fleet and the study would not be the basis for his decision on whether to authorize general use of the plane.

The noise report was done in accordance with a federal court order here in October and was commissioned by the previous administration. Only six Concorde planes exist now, Mr. Adams said, and projections show that only 16 are likely to be built.

## Indonesia Toll In Crash to 8

JAKARTA, April 17 (Reuters).—Search parties have found four more bodies and recovered 50 million rupiahs (\$120,000) on the remote Indonesian mountain site where a twin-engine Otter plane crashed late last month.

But the pilot and four other survivors who left the crash site and tried to trek to safety are still missing. Ten persons have been rescued.

The death toll from the crash is now put at eight, after the discovery of the bodies of two women and two children in a deep ravine on the slopes of the 5,000-foot peak on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes).

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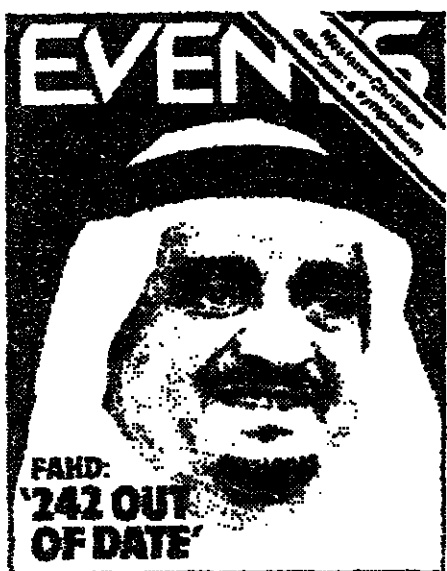
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## 50,000 in Ital German-Style

BOLZANO, Italy (AP).—About 50,000 Bolzano Province, on the border with Austria, have changed their names under the Mussolini German style.

Dozens of Margherita come Margit and the will be Franz under signs of a new law a special status to speaking area.

مكتبة من الكتب



# Behest of AFL-CIO

## Despite Carter's Policy, U.S. Rejects Visas for 3 Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Despite President Carter's pledge to liberalize entry into this country, the State Department yesterday bowed to AFL-CIO pressure and refused to issue visas to three Soviet trade unionists.

The decision, reportedly made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance personally, was viewed in the State Department as early but not necessarily a test of how hold the administration would be in carrying out Mr. Carter's well-known promises to lift restrictions on travel to the United States.

In his speech to the UN March 17, the President said, "I have removed all restrictions on travel to and from this country, and we are now moving to liberalize all completely travel opportunities to America."

Study Being Prepared  
Study of existing legislation, proposals to ease travel to country, is being prepared by the State Department. It is at the White House this

week. But while the study was making its way through the bureaucracy, Harry Bridges, the veteran militant leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, sent a telegram to the department, officials said, asking that permission be given to a delegation of three Russians to attend the 22d biennial convention of the union in Seattle starting tomorrow.

One of the State Department's longest-standing policies has been automatic refusal to the strongly anti-Communist American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. This has successfully prevented any Communist trade union official from entering the United States on an official visit.

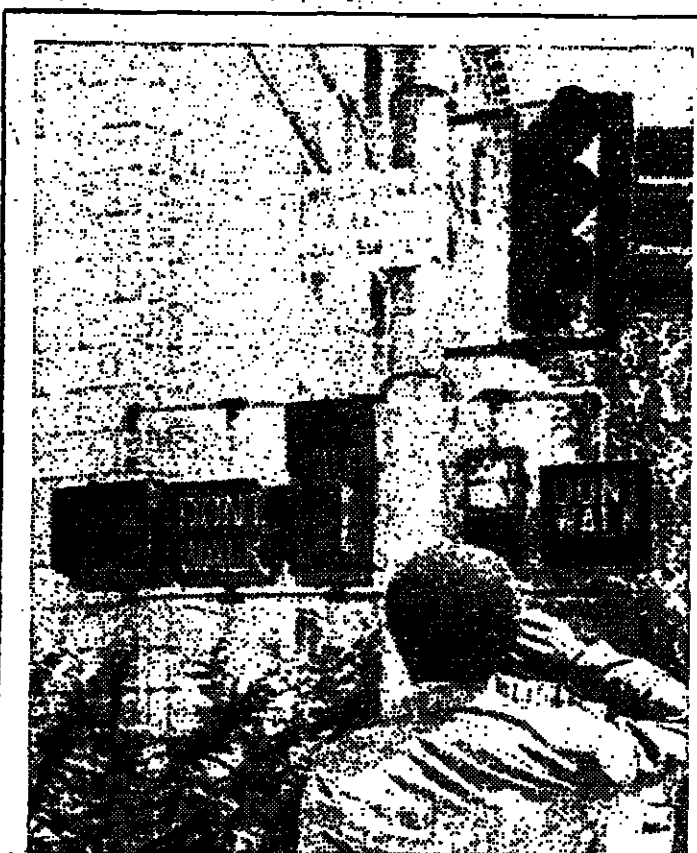
Last year, when San Francisco Bay unionists invited a group of Russians to come to their area, the department turned down the visa requests and acknowledged for the first time that it had given the AFL-CIO a veto over all applications by all Communist unionists.

State Department officials said that in a meeting with Mr. Vance recently, George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, expressed concern about Mr. Carter's statements on liberalized entry and asked if the policy of barring Communist trade unionists had been changed. Mr. Vance, according to his aides, said there had been no change but he did not rule one out in the future.

Last Convention  
The Seattle convention is a special one for Mr. Bridges, the 75-year-old former radical whose union—not affiliated with the AFL-CIO—controls the West Coast ports. It will be his last convention as the leader of the union he founded 40 years ago; he has announced his retirement in June.

He invited both the Russians and Chinese to send delegations to the convention and, while no word was heard from Peking, three Soviet unionists went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they had been waiting for word from Washington on their visit.

Under current U.S. law, any Communist party official or representative of an organization controlled by the party, is automatically denied an entry visa unless a waiver is granted.



OVERSTATED—A San Franciscoan studies his orders, obviously redundant. The city is testing to see which of the signs pedestrians wish to be controlled by.

## Carter Backs Young on Cuba Bringing 'Stability' to Angola

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Carter believes that his ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, was right when he said Jan. 31 that Cuban troops "bring a certain stability and order" to Angola.

But the President took issue with another statement of Mr. Young's—that the South African government is "illegitimate." And Mr. Carter appeared to be curbing somewhat the UN ambassador's free-wheeling comments on African policy by telling a group of visiting editors that he has given Vice President Mondale special responsibility for evolving a new policy toward Africa. Mr. Young, who toured black Africa just after the Carter inauguration, has made several controversial statements on Africa.

In his first public comment on the Cuba-Angola subject and Mr. Young's remark, Mr. Carter told the editors Friday, "I read the whole text, of course, of Andy's statement and what he said I do agree with it. It obviously stabilized the situation."

But the President appeared to disagree with Mr. Young's statement last week about South Africa's legitimacy. South Africa, Mr. Carter said, "has a legally constituted government" and it "is a stabilizing influence in the southern part of that continent" and "has a major role to play in the peaceful resolution of Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa)."

Asked whether his administration has "a definitive policy toward Africa as of yet," the President said "we are evolving one," but that "we have deliberately decided, as part of that policy, to let the British government retain the leadership role for the time being."

The President also told the editors: "The United States has been keeping China informed about its arms control talks with the Soviet Union."

Any policy for dealing with illegal aliens has to contain "some element of amnesty" for some of those already in this country.

In February, a few days after Mr. Young said in an interview that "there's a sense in which the Cubans bring a certain stability and order to Angola," for instance, the State Department officially took issue with him.

In a statement that seemed to fall somewhere between a clarification and a reversal, spokesman Frederick Brown said, "Neither Ambassador Young nor the secretary of State Cyrus Vance condones the presence of Cuban troops in Angola."

In his interview with the editors, Mr. Carter said he thinks the Marxist-oriented Angolan government "is likely to stay in power. The Cubans ought to withdraw their forces from Africa."

Asked if such a withdrawal would be a precondition of normalized relations with Cuba, Mr. Carter said:

"I would rather not say that before we even had normal relations with Cuba they would have to withdraw every Cuban from other nations on earth. We don't do it... but the withdrawal of Cuban troops is a dominant factor in Angola and other places around Africa."

"I would rather not be pinned down so specifically on it. But the attitude of Cuba to withdraw its unwarranted intrusion into the affairs of Africa and other nations would be a prerequisite for normalization, yes."

The President's remarks on China reflected a policy reminiscent of Nixon-Kissinger triangular diplomacy, which involved using openings to China as a pressure point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"I have met with the Chinese special representative here... for an extended conversation," Mr. Carter said. "We try not to violate confidences."

Meanwhile, a new controversy developed over a Young statement as 20 Arab UN delegations took issue with him for saying March 30 that Arab hatred of Israel reminded him of Ku Klux Klan hatred of blacks.

The Arabs released a letter criticizing Mr. Young. Amin Helmy, the Arab League's UN observer, told reporters the group was indignant on first learning of the remark but later decided to modify the letter after a meeting Mr. Young had with Ambassador Ali Humaidan of the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Young excused his statement to Mr. Humaidan by saying "he was new, he was ignorant, he was learning," Mr. Helmy said.

S. Africa Plans Note  
CAPE TOWN, April 12 (UPI)—Minister of Foreign Affairs P. W. Botha said yesterday that he would present another diplomatic note to the United States protesting remarks by Mr. Young.

Mr. Botha said he was satisfied that the attitude of the U.S. government toward South Africa "has been completely put in order" but he said the question of the "insult" in Mr. Young's remarks remained.

"I intend addressing a further communication to the American government on that aspect," he told reporters.

## Italy to Maintain 4 Cruise Liners

ROME, April 12 (AP)—The government said yesterday that it will shelve plans to scrap or sell all of its passenger liners and will maintain four as cruise ships, including the 33,000-ton Leonardo da Vinci.

The state-run Finmare company, which has sold or scrapped 16 ships in a three-year-old disposal program, has now entered a joint venture with two private Italian shipping lines, Costa and Maglivera of Genoa, for the new cruise program, the government said.

A factor in the decision apparently was Finmare's difficulty in selling its luxury ships. The 28,429-ton Cristoforo Colombo was recently sold in Venezuela for \$5.5 million, much less than Finmare had hoped to receive.

## Report to Carter Also Predicts Price Upsurge CIA Forecasts a World Shortfall in Oil by 1985

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—By 1985, the world will use more petroleum than it will produce, a situation that will lead to global shortages and higher prices of gasoline, heating oil and jet fuel, the Central Intelligence Agency has told the White House.

In a classified report prepared at President Carter's request, the CIA said that the excess of demand over supply will push the world price of oil to three times its current level of \$12 a barrel.

Sources said the CIA report was based on the private reports from U.S. oil companies, which the agency had asked for their best estimates of world trends in production and consumption of oil and natural gas through the rest of the century. The CIA refused to make its report public, saying that the White House had told it to keep the report classified.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference Friday that he found the report "deeply disturbing" and said he would discuss some of the report's conclusions tomorrow night in the first of two energy speeches he will address to the nation in this coming week.

"Reserve estimates that had been used as a basis for decisions in the past were found to be quite excessive," Mr. Carter said Friday in discussing the CIA study. "Reserves are not as great as we thought they were."

The President said that the CIA report clearly serves as a warning that the United States must begin to conserve energy.

"I am going to do all I can... to convince the American people of the truth" about energy shortages, Mr. Carter said. "I believe

that when they see the truth, they will cooperate in trying to cut down the waste of energy."

An administration source said the CIA report is 19 pages long and is classified "confidential." The source said the report emphasized that world consumption of oil will grow dramatically in the next eight years, rising by 1985 to as much as 67 million barrels a day from today's total of 37 million barrels daily.

A report made public by the CIA's Office of Economic Research three weeks ago said that the United States last year used 17.4 million barrels of oil a day. That study estimated that U.S. daily consumption reached 21 million barrels in January of this year and 20 million barrels in February.

If world oil use goes up by 10 million barrels a day by 1985, the CIA report said, the oil-producing countries will be unable to meet world demand. The report said that the only producing country in the world able to increase production is Saudi Arabia, which could raise output from 9 million barrels a day—today's level—to 15 million barrels daily by 1985 and 20 million a day by 1990. Such an increase would not meet all the world's demand.

Interior's Report  
The report apparently questioned the Interior Department's most recent estimate that there are as much as 1 trillion barrels of undiscovered oil in the world. It also questioned estimates that the world has 600 million barrels of proved oil reserves.

A source said the CIA reported that world oil production will begin to turn down after it reaches 66 million barrels a day, which the CIA said would occur before 1985.

Publicly, Gulf Oil and Texaco have forecast a consumption of 65 million barrels a day by 1985, and Shell and Exxon have predicted a daily consumption of 67 million barrels by 1985.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader questioned the credibility of the CIA study, declaring that it sounded as if the oil-producing countries and the oil industry

together were understating oil reserves to justify higher prices. "What capabilities does the CIA have," Mr. Nader asked, "beyond what any other federal agency has, other than to go to the major oil companies?"

## Mrs. Thatcher Defends Views

TOKYO, April 12 (Reuters)—British Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected criticism of her speeches about the Soviet Union during her visit to China.

Mrs. Thatcher was asked by a Soviet journalist at a news conference here to comment on a statement by British Labor party MP Douglas Hoyle that it was not Britain's policy to take sides in the ideological battle between China and the Soviet Union.

Stating that references in her Peking speech had concerned "the great Soviet buildup of arms, which is undeniable," she declared: "It seems to me absurd for leading politicians who have a defense policy designed to deter aggression to ignore the tremendous buildup of arms on the part of the Warsaw Pact countries."

## Bank Holdup Is a Slip-Up

CLEVELAND, April 12 (AP)—A 51-year-old auto worker went into a bank today to deposit his paycheck and was dumbfounded when police arrived and moved on him.

They said the man had then out a deposit slip and teller turned it over and he written on the back: "this is a holdup." She triggered a silent alarm and fled until police arrived.

The auto worker insisted that he had done nothing wrong and the teller finally let him take his money and had taken in during the day. On the back of each appeared the same note: "this is a holdup."

Police had no idea who did the deposit slips.

## Islanders Off Massachusetts Not Tough About Secession

By Edward Shumacher

NANTUCKET, Mass., April 12 (AP)—Ever since the citizens of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard began talking secession from Massachusetts, two of the media, the people of this state and most New England governors have been talking it up.

The islanders, it is not so any more.

secession movement on islands, with their grayed houses and cobblestone streets about 30 miles from Cape Cod, began as a lark to draw attention to local opposition to a state reapportionment plan would throw the islands into four districts dominated by the Cape.

The islanders admit their need to retain even one of two legislative seats appears as under the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. Meanwhile, however, the city has inflated the move to secede and has given it of its own.

"Really Excited"  
think people went along to what would happen," said Robert pharmacist Walter.

"But now people have got excited about actually this thing."

too, would appear to be for the Massachusetts Legislature, the governor, and finally, federal law. Congress must give leadership. The state legislature sees little chance for a secession bill which already been filed by Rep. McCarthy. Martha's Vineyard and independent. But even passed, Gov. Michael Dukakis said he will veto it.

practicalities, however, of deterring the islanders jealously guard their independence even during the summer influx of tourists and part-time residents, many of them the island's power from New and Washington.

A major gripe is taxation in representation," muttered fishing captain Jack Inghel peering over a porthole at his compatriots. slow afternoon at Nantucket, with a year-round

population of 5,500, voted 4 to 1 in a referendum this month for secession. Last week, Edgartown was the third town on Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent tiny Elizabeth Islands, population 8,000, to vote overwhelmingly for secession. Similar results are expected in the four towns yet to vote.

Delegation Received  
An official Nantucket delegation was warmly received by New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thompson, who promised them at least two state representatives. Gov. Dukakis has acknowledged there was "a problem."

All that said, how would the islands secede? "I can't envision we're going to take up guns but I don't know," Mr. Knott said.

A battle in the courts over the compact by which the islands became part of Massachusetts is the more civil alternative, and one for which many islanders say they are prepared. It is unclear, however, whether they have a legal leg on which to stand.

Selectman (Town Councilor) Mike Todd said that he and other selectmen are considering a more modern and possibly more effective tactic— withholding state taxes and putting them in escrow. This would finance the court battle and, they hope, anger the mainland enough to let them go.

Behind the movement is a prevailing feeling among islanders that they are different from mainlanders. "The Cape is another world. That's America over there," said Bert Chobos at the Pacific Club, gathering place for the local old salts.

If secession is being pushed by the demand for representation, it is being popularized by the possibility of joining New Hampshire, the land of milk, honey and no sales or state income taxes.

The lack of state income tax might also attract wealthy summer residents to stay and spend money throughout the year instead of limiting themselves to six months in order to avoid paying what many call "taxachusetts" taxes, which are among the highest in the nation.

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Exchange of Accusations

# Arab League Acting to Calm Egyptian-Libyan Quarrel

JO, April 17 (Reuters).—Arab League today is of its "good offices" to defuse a war between Egypt and

countries have sent strong denouncing each other to Arab League headquarters and demanded that they be among the organization members. But the notes of be circulated. Sayed, league assistant secretary, also said the league not call a special meeting dispute.

League was "making contacts" to try to the issue, he said. Arab adors at the United have asked the league late. tian-Libyan relations have tedily deteriorating over

## Ad to Seek After Ties on scow Trip

ASCUS, April 17 (UPI).—Hafez al-Assad will be visit to Moscow to in an effort to improve relations with the Soviet and gain K-senior backing Arab "peace offensive" in the East, the Damascus id today.

ip, two weeks after Egypt- resident Anwar Sadat's 15th President Carter in tion and a month before ad is scheduled to meet ter in Europe, appeared rt of the Arabs' diplomat- to reconvene the Geneva inference.

viet Union and the Unit- s are co-chairmen of the e, which has met only 1973. Egypt and Syria, ssing for overall peace ith Israel to begin this ith the Palestine Libera- organization participating.

ne same time, Arab dip- said Mr. Assad would be g up Syria's ties with the Union, which have been i by Syria's intervention non. Mr. Assad's gradually ng relations with the States and other issues.

Soviet Criticism  
Soviet Union sharply crit- Mr. Assad's decision to the Syrian Army against and Palestinian forces in banege civil war last sum- it also objected to the t that Syria, Egypt and concluded in February.

Damascus government per Al Khawra said im- nent in Syrian-Soviet rel- ould depend on increased acking for the Arab cause Middle East.

Syria and Egypt are close- ingating their diplomatic ith Saudi Arabia, which ly approved the "peace s" at two Arab summit s last year.

Prince Fahd yesterday both Syrian Foreign Abdel Halim Khaddam ptian Vice-President Hus- arak, who briefed the ader on their two Pres- ips.

saw Police  
st Three in  
ident Group

AW, April 17 (Reuters).— police raided a Warsaw nt last night and detain- members of the dis- ckers Defense Committee other persons, dissident said yesterday.

ad occurred a day after ist party leader Edward pledged in a speech to dissident activity in Po-

ADC members detained Jack Karon, a historian en acts as a spokesman group, Antoni Macie- also a historian, and Mi- chojcki, a chemist.

ures said the four other held were sympathizers ed the committee, which up in September to aid jailed or dismissed fol- ood-price riots last June, y dissident group, the t for the Defense of and Civil Rights, restor- ed the WDC in calling end to reprisals against involved in the riots

h Strikes Set  
s, April 17 (Reuters).— two biggest trade unions lled a one-day strike ith to protest the govern- austerity program. Bus, stal, gas and electricity are expected to be dis- n April 28

differences on the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially since Egypt rejected Libya's 1973 plan for uniting the nations.

About 15,000 Egyptian troops have been deployed along the border since last summer. It is not known whether there have been Libyan troop concentra-

The Egyptian note, one of the strongest sent to the league, said Libya under Col. Moamer Qadhafi's "unsteady ideas, twisted values and rash methods, has be-

The note, delivered yesterday, said these included the Venez- uelana Carlos Martinez, one of the world's most wanted men. He is said to have organized a number of spectacular guerrilla operations, including the seizure of oil ministers in Vienna in December, 1975, to protest moderate Arab policies.

Executions Charged  
It also charged that 50 Libyans, including 45 army officers, were executed recently after secret trials.

The note said there was "ir- refutable proof of the involvement of the Libyan leadership in all criminal practices" against Egypt. Cairo blamed Communists and Libya for the food riots here in January.

The bitter exchanges began after an attack on the Egyptian Relations Office (consulate) in Benghazi by Libyan demonstra- tions on April 8.

A Libyan note to the Arab League after the attack said the office had been used for spy- ing, a charge denied by Egypt.

Libyan Office Burned  
A few hours after news of the attack, Egyptian demonstrators set fire to the Libyan Relations Office in Alexandria. Each

country held the staffs of the two missions for several days but all were allowed to return home on Friday.

The Egyptian note said, "... we are standing and will stand with all firmness in the face of this [Libyan] terrorism which exceeds all imagination." Meanwhile, two Egyptians, ac- cused of being Libyan agents, will be hanged on Wednesday for putting a bomb on a train at Alexandria last year, the Middle East News Agency reported to- day. The explosion killed seven persons and injured 68.

The men, Alem Sawi and Jibril Said Saleh, were sentenced to death after being charged with placing the explosives on the passenger train in Alexandria. They were also charged with being Libyan intelligence agents.

## Filipinos Voting In the South on Autonomy Issues

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philip- pines, April 17 (UPI).—Voters in 13 provinces of the southern Philippines today cast ballots in a referendum called, in part, to determine the role of the sepa- ratist Moro National Liberation Front in an autonomous Moslem region.

The Moro Front has refused to participate in the polling.

Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon, chief military officer in the area, said that there were no incidents in the 13-province region as of midday.

Election authorities said com- plete results would not be known for three or four days.

Mohammed Dreika, Libyan am- bassador to the Philippines, ar- rived today in this port city, 500 miles south of Manila, to join other foreign diplomats asked to observe the voting.

Mr. Dreika said the referendum —dealing with control of security forces, taxation and the judicial system—complied only "to a cer- tain extent" with an agreement between the Philippine and Libya to end Libya's support of the Moro Front in guerrilla warfare that has claimed more than 10,000 civilian lives in five years.

## Japanese Settle In DC-10 Deaths

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP).—The families of 43 Japanese citizens killed in the crash of a jetliner near Paris in 1974 have agreed to an out-of-court settle- ment in their suit. It was re- ported yesterday.

The Los Angeles Times said that the settlement should pro- vide an estimated \$8 million to be split between the families.

Details of the settlement, reached Thursday night, were ordered sealed as a U.S. District Court jury deliberated in 4 of the 43 cases against McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp., the newspaper said. All 345 persons aboard the Turkish Airlines DC-10 were killed March 3, 1974, shortly after takeoff from Paris.



### Clipping Bonus

A patron at Applegate's hair salon in Tucson, Ariz., is provided with a 12-minute live performance by a belly dancer while a barber cares for his tonsorial needs. The cost, after so-called initiation fees—which were unexplained—is between \$15 and \$20.

### Cabinet Meets at Rambouillet

## France Readies Plan to Cut Unemployment

RAMBOUILLET, France, April 17 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his government yesterday drew up a new plan to curb soaring unemployment before next year's crucial general elections.

The strategy was mapped out by the President and his 40-member government at Ram- bouillet Chateau, scene of the first Western economic summit meeting in 1975.

They began Friday morning with a restricted meeting of the 15 Cabinet ministers. Unem- ployment and inflation dominated the talks, which lasted all day and over dinner.

The 25 junior ministers—sec- retaries of state—joined them yesterday for discussion of a 12-month government "action plan."

Vote of Confidence  
Prime Minister Raymond Barre will unveil the plan in Parliament in 9 days and will call for a vote on confidence from both houses.

Soon after the meeting opened, the Labor Ministry announced that the unemployment rate last month jumped to a postwar re- cord of 1,002,500—up from 972,400 in February.

Presidential spokesman Jean- Philippe Leat said the meeting reviewed the economic recovery plan before tackling foreign af- fairs.

The government will pursue its economic and financial recovery policy, create new jobs particu- larly for the young and extend social benefits to elderly people, he said. But he declined to give any further details.

The President, his authority undermined by growing support

for the Socialist-Communist op- position and the electoral suc- cesses of his Gaullist former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, gave his new government two priority targets.

He expressed his confidence that it will solve France's eco- nomic problems and carry out

a program of social improve- ments, notably finding jobs for the young, his spokesman said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also instructed his ministers to travel throughout the country to ex- plain and discuss the govern- ment's plan with regional or- ganizations, trade unions, farmers and workers.

Leftist Gains  
PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).— France's two leftist leaders have gained in popularity since the left's victory in last month's municipal elections, according to an opinion poll published today.

The weekly Journal du Diman- che said that 4 per cent more voters had a "good opinion" of them compared with last month. About 67 per cent of those polled approved of Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand. About 45 per cent replied in favor of Communist chief Georges Mar- chais.

For the third consecutive month, the cost-of-living index for March rose 1 per cent. Annually, the inflation rate would be 12 per cent or about the same as before the controls.

Last week, Finance Minister Donald MacDonald presented a budget that attempted to restrain spending. He offered very little relief, however, for Canada's other major problem, unemployment. Some corporate and individual tax concessions were offered as a stimulus for new investment and consumption and a few hundred million dollars were al- located to establish work pro- grams.

Mr. MacDonald said he could not go further without endang- ering the anti-inflation fight. More- over, he resisted pressure from both business and labor for a lifting of controls before the end of the projected three-year pe- riod.

The budget was sharply criti- cized, subsequently, for its exces- sive caution and for favoring big corporations over individuals. The latest price figures have bolstered Mr. MacDonald's belief that in-flation is still the biggest prob- lem. But these statistics are also serving to increase pressure from organized labor for an end to controls on the grounds that they lessen labor's ability to defend its purchasing power.

Attacked by Left  
The socialist New Democratic party, one of labor's supporters, sees the latest figures as proof of failure of the anti-inflation program. "The Trudeau govern- ment has succeeded in doing what everyone thought was impos- sible—increasing inflation and unem- ployment," Ed Broadbent, the party's chief, said.

The rise in living costs closely paralleled that in the United States and was partially attribut- ed to factors there. Cold weather in Florida was blamed for more- costly fruits and vegetables on Canadian markets. Canada's federal government itself, however, was blamed for part of the liv- ing-cost increase—higher prices for gasoline and fuel decreed by Ottawa and limits on imports of inexpensive textiles and clothing to protect local industry.

An easing of inflation curbs last year had led federal officials to heed widespread demands for an end to controls this year. The present inflationary trend, how- ever, is expected to result in a tougher stand in Ottawa. The labor unions are also expected to toughen their opposition to the present policy.

### UN Names Observers Of Afars-Issas Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (AP).—Norway, Sri Lanka and Venezuela have been named 17 as members of a UN mission to observe the May 8 independence referendum in the French African Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's office announced.

Named by the three countries to represent them on the mission were Tom Vraalsen of Norway, Ignatius Fonseca of Sri Lanka, and Miss Maria Clemencia Lopes for Venezuela. A UN spokesman said the mission would leave New York May 26 or 27 and return June 13.

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### Russia Seeks to Replace U.S. as Supplier

## Soviet-Ethiopian Weapons Pact Is Reported

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has begun shipping tanks and other heavy arms to Ethiopia under a secret military assistance agreement signed in December that may amount to more than \$100 million, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources here.

The arrival of the Soviet arms marks the end of a period of more than 20 years during which the United States provided vir- tually all of this country's pri- vately owned military needs.

At the same time, the Soviet decision to begin arming Ethiopia is a gamble, for it could well alienate the neighboring country of Somalia, where the Russians have their largest military and economic investment anywhere in black Africa.

Somalia and Ethiopia have been enemies for more than a decade now because of a Somali claim to this country's eastern Ogaden region. In addition, the two neighboring Marxist govern- ments are at loggerheads over the future of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas that lies between them and is scheduled to become independent in June.

Clear Superiority  
However, Moscow is apparently attempting to win Somali accep- tance of its overture to Ethiopia by limiting the amount and kind of military equipment Ethiopia gets. Thus, Somalia will still have a clear superiority in both num- bers and quality of its Soviet arms over Ethiopia, according to the diplomatic sources.

Ethiopia's Marxist military leaders have been courting the Soviet Union for nearly a year now, seeking to win it over to the Ethiopian side in their dispute with Somalia, gain Soviet blessing of their revolution and find an alternative to U.S. military sup- plies. The arrival of Soviet arms is the latest indication of the success of their efforts.

The arms are arriving at a time of a near state of war be- tween Ethiopia and its western neighbor, the Sudan, over the latter's support for two Ekiopian opposition groups that claim to have taken control recently of seven towns in north and north- west Ethiopia.

Port Facilities  
While the Ethiopian military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has admitted that the situation in the north is "very serious," he has so far said nothing about what is happening in the southeast, where Somali- armed and trained insurgents

have taken control of large areas of the Ogaden region.

On Friday, the Egyptian news- paper Al-Ahram reported the arrival here of 40 tanks and other military equipment allegedly paid for by the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The Cairo daily also alleged that the Rus- sians were being given port facili- ties at Ethiopia's Red Sea town of Massawa in return for the military aid.

Western sources here said that so far only about 30 medium T-34 tanks, enough to equip a bat- talion, have arrived together with around 40 armored personnel car- riers (APCs), some artillery pieces and considerable quantities of light arms. The tanks and APCs were reportedly shipped last month from the Southern Yemen

capital of Aden while the light arms have been arriving since January.

Both the tanks and carriers are said to be used equipment and no match for the more than 100 T-54 and T-55 tanks the Soviet Union has given Somalia. They are also inferior to the 30 heavy M-60 tanks the United States has sold to Ethiopia.

The Western sources were highly skeptical of the Al-Ahram allegations that Ethiopia has agreed to give port facilities to the Russians and added that it's report that Libya was paying for the arms was unconfirmed. However, there have been persistent rumors that Col. Mengistu, who heads the ruling Provisional Military Council, secretly visited Libya, probably in January, for talks with Col. Qadhafi.

Estimates Vary  
Ever since an Ethiopian mili- tary delegation visited Moscow in December there have been re- ports circulating here about the signing of an arms deal be- tween the two countries. Es- timates of the size of the agree- ment vary from just over \$100 million to as high as \$200 million.

In addition to light arms, tanks and armored personnel carriers, the accord is believed to cover artillery, anti-tank weapons, anti-aircraft guns (possibly including ground-to-air missiles), military transport planes and helicopters.

However, the United States continues to be the main sup- plier of military aircraft, particu- larly fighter jets, of heavy tanks and of ships and patrol boats, under a 25-year agreement signed with the late Emperor Haile Selassie in 1953.

### Vietnam Refugees Saved

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).— Seventy-four Vietnamese re- fugees, including 47 children and babies, have been picked up by a Japanese tanker from a small boat, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

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## Anti-Boycott Legislation

With no anti-boycott legislation on the books, Arabs have used their great post-1973 buying power to make American firms their agents not only in their primary boycott of Israel but also in their secondary and tertiary boycotts of Israel. The first is regrettable but beyond American values and, accordingly, unacceptable to most Americans. So no one can seriously contend that legislation directed at these forms of boycott is unnecessary. Quiet diplomacy, the remedy suggested by those who oppose legislation, was tried for years. It failed. The Carter administration is the first to have accepted the need for legislation. Even the State Department, for all its devotion to the practice and the efficacy of diplomacy, agrees that more muscle is indicated in this case.

Some corporations and publicists warn that passage of the sort of legislation about to come to the Senate and House floors risks loss of billions of dollars in business and hundreds of thousands of jobs, not to speak of great diplomatic leverage as well. Such hysteria makes one wonder if those giving expression to it are not merely trying to make a record of protest. The responsible business community, including the business roundtable, supports or tolerates the idea of legislation, if not without certain misgivings. So does the Commerce Department. No realistic person would assert that an anti-boycott law will not cost something. But if there is a price to keep foreigners from compelling Americans to trample on their own basic values, surely it is worth paying and, as surely, thoughtful and responsible Americans will be willing to pay it.

In fact, both the House and Senate bills already contain substantial concessions to the interests—the legitimate interests—of business. For instance, the two bills allow American companies resident in Arab states to comply with boycott provisions, if the President certifies there's no alternative. On the key issue of "unilateral selection," a

buyer's right to specify subcontractors, the Senate version grants that right, though with a certain restriction, while the House version (which we favor) attempts to modify it according to a measurement of the buyer's intent. The administration supported the local-law exemption and the Senate version of unilateral selection, though it may wish to add amendments on this and perhaps on other provisions of this complex measure on the Senate or House floors. The Jewish service organizations active in the anti-boycott fight agreed not to oppose the exemption amendment and the House version of unilateral selection.

That is to say, notwithstanding accounts of sharp differences, the actual process of shaping the legislation has reflected an unusual degree of consensus and reasonable compromise. Antagonistic suggestions that the Jewish organizations have loaded up the legislation with excessive provisions are belied by the support being given by the administration, by responsible businessmen and by many members of Congress. The House bill came out of the International Relations Committee, for instance, 33 to 0.

The United States seeks Arab friendship, in diplomacy as well as commerce. To build the kind of sturdy, long-lasting relationship that American interests require, however, American values must be respected from the outset. To say that legislation will make Arabs turn away from America is to ignore the self-interest of Arabs as well as Americans in a stable agreement on trade rules. Arabs buy many of the same American weapons sold to Israel, for instance. Fortunately, American business and American diplomacy have enough else of value to offer Arabs—the world's best technology and know-how on the one hand, leadership in the drive for peace on the other. Americans do not have to humiliate themselves to win Arab goodwill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Fighting Inflation—Mildly

True, there's not much that a President can do—directly, at least—about inflation. Also true, it's better for a President not to promise big things that he can't produce. Further true, there's a lot to be said for restraint in fiddling with the American economy in its present uncertain condition. Mr. Carter accepts all of those truths. That's why his various proposals to hold down inflation are not going to change very much, very quickly. Meanwhile, the inflation rate seems to be rising.

Consumer prices have risen 6 per cent over the last year. But during the winter they were rising at an annual rate of 9 per cent. Some of that acceleration was due to cold weather, but not all of it. Mr. Carter has set himself the target of reversing this trend and getting the rate down to 4 per cent by the end of 1979. How?

He's right in excluding mandatory controls. Aside from any questions of policy, the legal authority to impose them has expired. If Mr. Carter tried to get a new law, the first reaction would be a wildfire of anticipatory price increases. All the people who were taken by surprise in 1971 by the Nixon controls are determined not to let it happen again. Politicians sometimes think of the economy as a great machine. But the machine has a memory.

That memory would even make it perilous for Mr. Carter to try to set wage and price guideposts. The guideposts' maximum increase immediately becomes everybody's minimum increase. If a President has blessed a certain figure as permissible, who will settle for less? Then a competition begins to see who can bust the limit. President Johnson got two-and-a-half years' use out of his wage guidepost before it exploded in 1966. The process would run much faster if Mr. Carter tried to repeat it because the machine remembers what happened the last time.

It's wiser to try to change the ways in which certain sensitive parts of the economic machinery work. But this kind of reform is slow, unspectacular and uncertain. For example, Mr. Carter mentioned the administration's attempt to change airline regulations to make the system less expensive and more efficient. That idea is now moving along, but the road is uphill and it moves in low gear. The question is whether Mr. Carter has enough time to permit himself that strategy alone.

Even within the severe limits that Mr. Carter has accepted, he can find ways to press a bit harder. In his Friday statement on inflation and its antidotes he promised, for example, to expand the surveillance conducted by his Council on Wage and Price Stability. He also made a passing reference to occasional public hearings. That possibility is worth developing vigorously. For some kinds of inflationary price and wage increases, public exposure and examination may well be the most effective antidote now available. If the council is going to get seriously into the business of holding spotlight hearings, it's going to have to be reinforced. But it is, potentially, a powerful instrument for public accountability.

Some inflation is uncontrollable. Some of it comes from abroad: What did you pay for your last pound of coffee? Some of it comes from foreign demand for American products: the price of soybeans has doubled over the last year. A lot of it happens because everybody expects it to happen: That's why home mortgage rates are higher than they were five years ago. But some of it is the result of deliberate grabs where competitive pressures are weak. There's probably no way to outlaw this kind of competitive grabbing. But the President, and his wage and price council, have a way to ensure that it doesn't pass without full public notice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Defense of the West?

The situation in Africa is deteriorating daily. The Russians—with their Cuban and East German replacements—are implanting themselves, installing everywhere regimes in their pay. Messrs. Podgorny and Castro have just confirmed their intention not to retreat in Central and Southern Africa. . . . The pro-Western government leaders are worried, ask for support, sometimes call openly for aid. What does the Western world do? It does nothing. The United States, shocked by the bitter Vietnam experience, paralyzed by the vacillation resulting from Mr. Carter's arrival in the White House, is absent from the major game. Europe, monopolized

by its economic and political difficulties, is shutting its eyes and ears.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has decided to react and to do something which, in practice, is scarcely more than a gesture. But it is an essential gesture because it shows that, between our African allies and ourselves, a privileged link, forged by memories, by a culture and also by interests in common, has not been broken. . . . The Zaire initiative shows that France is not content with fine words and pious intentions. In this field as in many others, what is important is not what one says but what one does.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—It may be admitted that he had courage, foresight, force and intellect, but when the history of South Africa shall be written the verdict upon Cecil Rhodes will be that he was one of the boldest and most unscrupulous of all the adventurers who ever engaged in the work of empire-building for Great Britain or any other nation. . . . whatever South Africa is today, it is largely the work of Cecil Rhodes," said a Philadelphia Inquirer editorial.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1927

DENVER—Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, was denied the freedom of the air here today when he was prohibited from delivering an address through the General Electric broadcasting station. The censorship committee passing on his speech declared it was "propaganda against the British government." "The committee asked me to modify portions of my address, which I refused to do, that is all there is to it," said the Sinn Féin leader.



## What Kind of America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—We are coming into a time that will do much more than test the leadership of President Carter and the U.S. Congress. The forthcoming battle over energy policy will also test the character of the American people and the coherence of the American nation.

In the simplest terms, the issue is not the short-term price of gas and oil, but the long-term price of the nation's freedom and independence: not merely a conflict of philosophies, but a question of this generation alone, but of future generations—in short, whether we are going to be fair to our children and their children.

About the objective of our energy policy there is a very general agreement. The security of the nation is threatened by the present reckless consumption of fuels that are limited and the increasing reliance on gas and oil from one of the most turbulent and unpredictable areas of the world. . . . But on the means and sacrifices necessary to deal with this crisis, there is no general agreement but a wild clash of conflicting ideas and special interests. And if this coming struggle over power is left to the trade-offs of politicians and debated as a temporary inconvenience, the chances are that we'll get a compromise between what's good for Jimmy Carter and what's good for General Motors, and not really get down to what's best for America.

We have seen at this fork in the road several times since the last world war: when the United States had to decide whether to avoid the tragedy of the League of Nations and organize the United Nations; when it had to establish a peacetime military draft, commit itself to the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe, and commit itself also to the military defense of Europe in the North Atlantic treaty alliance.

And always at these critical turning points, it was necessary for presidents to reach out beyond the Congress to the people, explain in the uttermost detail the reasons for their decisions, and to try to persuade and organize the private non-governmental organizations of the country to see the problem in historic terms. Some young historian or inky wretch may one day analyze the

effect of these private organizations in the communities, the universities, the churches, and service organizations on America's post-war foreign policy. This policy has avoided a major war for more than 30 years, which is not much, but better than the 30 years between the ends of the first world war in 1918 and the beginning of the second 30 years later in 1939.

The point here is that Jimmy Carter will probably never get an effective energy program through the Congress against the opposition of the auto manufacturers and auto unions, the auto agencies and garages in every town of America, unless he changes the question, articulates the larger long-range interests of the nation, and gets the more objective non-governmental organizations on his side.

He is not set up to do this yet and it is not surprising, for he has been in office less than 90 days. His energy policy has been leaking out through the press. The sky is dark here in Washington with the clouds of the lobbyists are shooting them down every day between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Mr. Carter has another problem. He has lately been giving the impression on Capitol Hill that he overstates his demands and then falls back when opposed. He made his maximum demands on the Soviet Union for an arms control agreement, and after getting nowhere with Gy Vance in Moscow, he is now "reconsidering" his original position. He insisted on his 550 tax rebate to everybody, and then, when opposed, abandoned it.

Accordingly, the Congress is beginning to get the idea that he advances too fast and then retreats under pressure, and that maybe all this talk and leaks about a really tough energy program, with penalties on gas and oil, are more of the same. This probably misjudges Mr. Carter. All the evidence in this corner is that he is determined to deal, not merely with the immediate energy problem, but with the basic facts and the historic implications of a world running out of fossil fuels.

The dynamics of democratic leadership, Woodrow Wilson once

remarked, lie not in manipulation but in persuasion. If a president can define the major problems of the nation and make them clear to the people, Mr. Wilson thought, no combination of forces in business or politics could stand against him.

So much will depend not merely on the taxes President Carter will propose or the sacrifices he will ask when he finally presents his energy program in the next few days, but on how he can appeal to the better instincts of the nation, and get the non-governmental organizations of the country to go with him.

## French Foreign Policy Today

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The only significant change in the French foreign policy inherited by President Giscard d'Estaing has been normalization of relations with Israel, marked this month by Foreign Minister Giscard's visit to Jerusalem and symbolized by his award to Walter Eytan, chairman of the Israeli Broadcasting Authority, of the coveted Legion of Honor.

Eytan was his country's ambassador to France for 10 years spanning the most critical period of relations with France. Gen. de Gaulle broke what had been tantamount to an unwritten alliance with Israel in 1967 and ceased selling arms to the Jewish state. Eytan's principal task in the final period of his embassy was trying to get delivery of Mirage fighter planes Israel had paid for. He failed. In the end the check was simply returned.

Apart from this decision to take Israel out of a deep freeze—which will be underscored when its next premier visits Paris in the summer—Giscard has made no important shift in French policy. It has been mainly a question of doing the same things with altered nuances here and there. Such is even true of Zairian military help, not significantly different from other French acts in Africa.

### New Direction

The outstanding new direction after De Gaulle was charted by Georges Pompidou, his successor. This was agreement to admit Britain to the European Economic Community, from which it had been blackballed by the general. Pompidou, a realist, saw it was necessary to "Europe's" health to include British industry and talent. He also thought it would help balance off the steadily increasing ascendancy of West Germany under Chancellor Willy Brandt, whom Pompidou disliked.

Initially, Pompidou's approach to the United States also differed from De Gaulle's, being more accommodating. However, when France sold more than 100 Mirages to Libya, arguing that it did not Russia would send the equivalent, relations were disturbed.

In 1970, during a state visit to the United States, a hostile Chicago crowd demonstrated vigorously against the French president and insulted his wife. Pompidou was already suffering from a long, fatal illness and the incident had a bad emotional effect on him—and his new affability toward the United States.

However, Pompidou always mistrusted the Soviet Union more

## No Change on Rights

# Antoon Pype Case Proves Soviet Policy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—If proof is needed that the 1975 Helsinki agreement signed by the Soviet Union changed nothing inside Russia, the arrest and five-year jail sentence for a young Belgian political activist will supply it in detail.

The nearly unbelievable case of Antoon Pype, a 31-year-old Flemish citizen of Belgium, is particularly depressing for Westerners who believed that the fine print in the "Basket III" of the Helsinki accords—the section promising human and civil rights—would in some small way moderate human life in the Soviet Union. Apparently not. Pype now becomes the first Westerner to be sentenced to jail for "anti-Soviet agitation" since the final act of the Helsinki agreement was signed by the Soviet Union and 34 other countries.

His arrest, trial and sentence to five years at hard labor constitutes Moscow's first public disclosure that the post-Helsinki fate of Soviet citizens is shared by citizens of other countries who publicly lobby inside the Soviet Union for Soviet compliance with its Helsinki undertakings.

### Pamphlets

The verdict of guilty against Pype was brought on by his insistence on handing out political pamphlets in the vicinity of Leningrad University on March 23. Addressed to "the citizens of the Soviet Union," Pype's 2,000 pamphlets (of which about 42 had actually been distributed) lobbied for such wicked ends as the "implementation of all clauses of the Helsinki accord" and "withdrawal of all forces from the countries of Eastern Europe."

Pype agreed, but got arrested and jailed when his theory at Leningrad applied for visas to cover powerless to persuade M. Pype's family lawyer so that he could observe. There was never a quest the lawyer actually defended; that would be under Soviet regulation.

Not only the family is barred from the Soviet So here Belgian, journal applied for visas to cover. After the trial ended five-year hard-labor re handed down, the Belgian Ministry publicly this example of Soviet "an illustration of the conception of human Since then, the Belgian most has made a march to Moscow, be effect.

### Soviet Justice

Pype's case is significant from two ears which also post-dated In those cases, two West means pleaded guilty to of the Soviet penal cod the Soviet's stand commitment to overthrow (ment). They were exp extraction of a suitable "self-criticism" under tention.

### Innocent Ph

But Pype pleaded- citing the Helsinki me which had been form scribed to by the Sovi ment, as his main line. These set as goals of the states "the effective a civil, political, econo cultural and other r freedoms."

Establishing these asp serious objectives was of hard bargaining as by small free states such as Belgium, far by the United States. —though President C pledged full American human rights—his adm has yet to utter its f word on the case of An raising questions wh President has decided down the issue of hur to the interest of har Moscow.

### Carter's Words

That aspiration is remarkably close to the public statement of Jimmy Carter just two days after Pype's arrest (apparently sheer coincidence). The President said then:

"Mr. Brezhnev and his prede-

than did De Gaulle who, in many respects, was an old-fashioned romanticist, believing in mother Russia. The general's heir was more pragmatic; also, he never learned De Gaulle's trick of embracing Moscow at critical electoral periods to embarrass his adversaries, the French Communists.

Giscard has continued and accentuated the trend established by Pompidou: but the appearances of his policy are in certain instances different. Thus, for example, De Gaulle had made the great breakthrough of starting relations with Communist China and had sent distinguished colleagues such as André Malraux, Edgar Faure and Maurice Couve de Murville to visit that vast country.

Indeed he hoped to go there himself before he abruptly died and eventually died. On the subject of China, Giscard seems to have displayed less concern and also less flair than either the general or Pompidou. Nevertheless, he has continued to apply a realistic, smooth French policy there.

Giscard's main change in nuance has been toward the United States and not even the acerbic arguments over Comodore's New York landing rights or nuclear sales policy have been permitted to really wreck basically good relations, although the delay in naming an American ambassador is unhelpful. After the French President's 1974 meeting with President Ford in Martinique, the human rapport between Paris and Washington became much more relaxed. The Martinière talks settled basic monetary problems existing between Washington and Paris, but possibly their principal

### NATO Lin

Finally, a genuine known contribution of the diplomatic realm quietly encourage bet military relations with also with its most power. The United States relations had been g proving under Pompid he always cautioned volved to discuss sments as little as i order not to irritate i trene Gaullist followe

Now there are less Gen. Guy Mery, ar chief of staff, was p say last year: "We r at and loyal allies, at not feel any embas this matter. It se difficult to conceive c pean defense complet dent of an American French generals didm way under Gaullist pr

value was that it they warm personal conta Giscard and Ford and Giscard got on well men and the two coum from this fact.

The International Tribune welcomes let readers Short letters better than long ones. If listed. All letters or to condensation for s sons. Anonymous us not be considered for tion. Writers may req their letters be vi with initials but i will be given to h signed and bearing or's complete address

ملكو من الاصل



هذه امه الاصل

# A South African Official Replies to Articles on His Country

hel Rhoddie

Recently readers of the Herald Tribune were offered a detailed analysis of the South African situation by a leading South African official. The analysis was a reply to a series of articles in the Tribune which had been critical of the South African government.

than 12 million people dead. Cambodia is a good example.

Yet the events in South Africa, because of journalistic racism, have been deliberately lifted out of their global and even their African context to be dealt with in scope and depth normally reserved for wars, such as in the Middle East.

## Black Opposition

One cannot in one article deal with all of the examples which could be quoted to substantiate the statement in the first paragraph. There are too many. Those dealt with appeared in the IFT under the Hoagland by-line during November 1976 and January 1977.

Let us take omission of facts. Mr. Hoagland quotes the leaders of the black homelands of South Africa to illustrate "opposition" to the government. The other eight leaders, six of whom were elected by popular vote and two by means of black democratic principles, are ignored. The views of the Prime Minister of Transkei, homeland of the Xhosa nation, which became independent in 1976, are ignored. In fact, Mr. Hoagland did not even deal with Transkei, a state larger and more populous than some 30 United Nations member states, although he was present during its independence ceremony.

Consider Mr. Hoagland's historical perspective. He lauds the US pioneers for slaughtering the indigenous Indians as part of their "adventurous spirit." This spirit, he said, was lacking in the white pioneers of South Africa—who did not kill off the blacks they encountered in South Africa.

Let me also quote some factual errors which could easily have been checked before publication. Mr. Hoagland's statements are paraphrased in italics and in most cases in his own words and terminology.

The government rejected all of the Theron Commission's recommendations for concessions to the colored community. The fact is that the government rejected only a few of the many recommendations and its final position on the remainder is yet to be made public. It is expected that some 158 of the 178 recommendations will be accepted, if not more.

There are 2,000 black graduates in South Africa. Wrong. There are over 7,000, and for 1976 alone more than 10,000 enrolled, including several hundred at so-called white universities.

They have no political rights. Black homelands governments can make laws, levy taxes and have cabinets. They have an elected congress. A bill now before Parliament will give these governments power to cancel laws applicable elsewhere to blacks living in the white areas of South Africa. Surely these are rights?

During the past 16 years there has been a relentless expansion of white power. On the contrary, it is the black homelands which have received more power. Transkei received sovereign independence. Should that be seen as a decrease of power for the Xhosa?

Cuban troops in Angola are facing white South African troops across an internationally disputed border. Doubly untrue. There are also black South African troops on the border and the border itself has never been in dispute. It is recognized by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and everyone else.

John Vorster's style (the Prime Minister) is that of intimidation and bullying. The black leaders in South Africa will tell you that Mr. Vorster has had more talks with them, individually and collectively, than all other prime ministers who preceded him put together.

## Worker Ghettos

Black towns in which workers and their families live are ghettos. Look up in your dictionary what a "ghetto" is. No one is forced to keep on living in a black town in the white area of South Africa. He can leave any time he wants to. And ghettos don't have movie houses, tennis courts, swimming pools, cycle and athletic stadiums, crèches for working mothers, etc. A "ghetto" such as Soweto has almost 1,000 taxis and 50,000 privately owned vehicles, of which some 3 per cent are Mercedes Benzes. Some ghetto!

English and French settlers in the North (of Africa) have negotiated turnovers to black rule—the whites have dug in their heels in South Africa. Since the white pioneers came to South Africa shortly after the Mayflower arrived in America and settled on empty land, except for nomadic Hottentots and some age Bushmen, this has the same relevance as saying that whites in the United States are digging in their heels about turning the United States over to the Indians.

Efforts to force blacks to also learn Afrikaans (the language of the majority of the whites) provoked the original riot in Soweto. Truly untrue. The question was whether Afrikaans should be used as a medium to teach certain subjects. Of all 34 high schools in Soweto (not bad for a "ghetto"), in only one was Afrikaans used and when polled in 1972, 60 per cent of all school boards (blacks only) approved of Afrikaans as one of the three media of instruction.

The sports policy is highly ambiguous on whether blacks and whites can play on the same teams inside South Africa. The policy appears ambiguous to Mr. Hoagland because he does not wish to believe his own eyes or ears. Mixed cricket, mixed boxing, mixed rugby, etc., all took place while Mr. Hoagland was in South Africa. More black golfers play on the professional circuit in South Africa than Negroes in the United States. The under-18 national junior amateur fencing champion is non-white; the number two in charge of South African athletics is a black.

The white police can crush dissidents and jail black people who demand a swift and complete end to apartheid. This is totally untrue. Dissidents are in the press, universities, law courts and in politics. Every day one reads criticism of the government in the

If the human dignity of black people.

their political rights and their religion

are denied or even ruthlessly

stamped out [in black countries] . . .

then hostile analysis and constant

publicity . . . are avoided or played down . . .

press. There are two political parties in South Africa whose official aim it is to end "apartheid" tomorrow. And not only whites but coloreds, Indians and blacks, e.g. Buthezi, Sonny Leon, the editor of the World, etc. In addition, it is not the police but the law courts which jail people. This is a case where one has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Hoagland was journalistically dishonest, for he could not possibly have missed these facts.

## Investment Climate

South Africa's wide-ranging Terrorism Act makes it a serious crime to discourage investment in South Africa. Anyone who says this with the facts in hand is deliberately telling a lie. There is no such provision in the act. Mr. Hoagland and the IFT have described black education as vastly inferior. This is another example of unbalanced reporting. The percentage of blacks at school has risen from 8 per cent in 1950 to nearly 21 per cent of the black population, compared to 43 per cent for whites. The blacks of South Africa are in many respects better off than, for example, people in Eastern

Europe. They own more cars per capita, for example, and black teachers get the same salary as most teachers in Eastern Europe. As for the so-called poverty-stricken masses, how does one explain the \$40 million which non-whites spent on horse-racing in 1976? Lastly, it is an interesting point that in 1974 some 26 million U.S. citizens were earning relatively less than economically active blacks in South African cities.

Balanced reporting during periods of stress and strain is an essential prerequisite for informed opinion. Some of Mr. Hoagland's views on South Africa were reported at length over eight consecutive days. All political commentators will agree that the democratically elected leaders of South Africa's homelands are the most articulate and influential spokesmen for the black nations in South Africa. It is therefore strange to find that Mr. Hoagland experienced no difficulty in quoting lengthily from interviews with black activists while refraining from quoting the views of the elected spokesmen of the black homelands. Rather like quoting Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and Eldridge Cleaver in preference to Martin Luther King.

Equally so is his insinuation that police officials were responsible for recent deaths of detainees held under the country's security laws. This is a slur which cannot be left unanswered. The South African police force and prison services have nothing to hide. South Africa is the only country in Africa and one of the few in the free world which has allowed the Red Cross, foreign experts in criminology and law and even some newspapermen to visit maximum security prisons.

Suicides in prisons are not peculiar to South Africa. They occur wherever prisoners are behind bars. On Oct. 15, 1976, The New York Times reported that a black student had hanged himself in prison, the third suicide of a detainee that month. In the same issue, on page 11, the suicide of a New York convict was mentioned, the 10th in that city's correctional system that year. It was also mentioned that 23 attempted suicides had been thwarted in New York City's prisons as of October 15, 1976.

Mr. Hoagland's sense of perspective, his objectivity and realism compared with 52 per 1,000 in 1973 and 73.5 per 1,000 in 1971. Defense Department records also show there were 9,513 court-martial of Army personnel for all causes last year compared to 20,922 in 1973 and 42,498 in 1971.

## Affected by Vietnam

Some of the improvement probably can be attributed to the end of the Vietnam war rather than to the termination of the draft. But Pentagon records show that the other services, which did not accept draftees, did not register similar dramatic drops in disciplinary problems.

The Navy's desertion rate last year was 24.8 per 1,000, up from 13.6 per 1,000 in 1973 and 11.1 in 1971. The rate for the Marine Corps was 69.3 per 1,000 last year compared to 63.2 in 1973 and 56.2 in 1971.

Navy, Marine and Air Force courts-martial declined in recent years although not as sharply as Army courts-martial. While Mr. Alexander was confident that the volunteer program would continue to meet the manpower needs of the Army, he was not so sure about the prospects for the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Now enrolled in the reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force are 823,455 persons, almost 58,000 fewer than authorized strength levels. The shortage would be about 83,000 if Congress had not reduced the authorized strength by 28,500 in October.

## Escape of Draft

Unless the trend is reversed, the reserve shortfall can be expected to increase during the next few years as persons who joined the reserves to escape the draft complete their enlistments and drop out.

Mr. Alexander said that, instead of using the draft, the Army must make reserve service more attractive. "The jobs that reservists do must be made more productive," he said. "That requires a stronger effort on all our parts to work with the reservists to make their training as relevant as possible."

In addition, Mr. Alexander suggested additional inducements, such as restoration of post-service education benefits, to bring more individuals into the reserves.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Despite Criticism

# U.S. Volunteer Military Held Bargain by Army Secretary

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON.—In spite of hand-wringing in the administration and Congress over military personnel costs, Army Secretary Clifford Alexander says the volunteer Army is a bargain for taxpayers.

"The volunteer Army is cheaper than a draft Army because we can avoid the internal turmoil that would be created if there was a draft," Mr. Alexander said in an interview.

Since the draft ended in 1973, he said, the Army has been able to spend less on discipline of unruly troops and less on the training, equipping and transporting of recruits to meet higher turnover rates caused by the relatively short hitch served by draftees.

"There is also an additional cost to having less well trained groups of people handling more expensive and more sophisticated equipment," Mr. Alexander said. He said he has ordered a study to determine the precise dollar value of the savings.

More than half of the Pentagon's \$120-billion budget goes to personnel costs, an expense that has prompted President Carter to order a study of all military pay and fringe benefits. The cost of military personnel has increased 100 per cent since 1967, when Congress voted to make military pay comparable to civil-service pay.

## Competing for Recruits

Critics of the all-volunteer military have pointed to mounting personnel costs as a reason for considering a return to the draft. The critics claim that pay could be held down if the military did not have to compete for its recruits in the open civilian job market.

Mr. Alexander said there is no realistic chance of returning to the \$80-a-month pay scale that once held down total personnel costs. But even if it were possible, he said, it would be grossly unfair because the Army needs only a small percentage of the 10.4 million persons between the ages of 17 and 31.

Since the draft ended, Mr. Alexander said, the Army has recorded substantial reductions in the numbers of absences without leave, desertions, courts-martial and less-than-honorable discharges.

Pentagon figures show that 17.7 soldiers per 1,000 deserted last

## Some Winners, Many Losers

# -Democratic Age in Philippines

Henry Kamm

(NYT).—Americans say with a measure that, whatever the nationalism, the United States has been behind in its former the Philippines, a led democratic system. ppine Republic at in on July 4, 1946, was py of the U.S. system tent, with universal presidential system house legisla. the years, U.S. pride ose democratic struc- proven hollow by option and the grow- between the few rich ay poor. Now, after of martial-law govern- President Ferdinand n the shell has crum-

the means to replace the land-lord fully as source of agricultural credit. His program of no-col-lateral loans to enable farmers to buy seed, fertilizer and pesticides has declined in effectiveness as bank credit tightened and the rate of repayment dropped from high initial levels. But international experts agreed that the program was being carried out with no loss in productivity.

The number of farmers affected by land reform is 935,000 in a population of 43 million. For other groups, martial law has brought few advantages, although President Marcos said in an interview that he was using martial law as "an instrument for radical reform."

Agricultural and urban workers have seen modest wage increases wiped out by inflation and have suffered a loss in real wages since 1972. In an era of rising commodity prices, labor remains the cheap component.

## GNP Growing

After nine years of employment in a Manila hotel, a room attendant—a coveted job—earns less than \$70 a month for a six-day week, or the cost of two nights' lodging for a guest. Although automobile and gasoline prices have risen here as elsewhere, Manila remains one of the few capitals of the world where a taxi ride from the airport to the center of the city costs less than a dollar with tip.

The gross national product has increased at a higher rate under martial law than before, from an average of 5.5 per cent to 6.8 per cent, the sharing is something else," a diplomat said. "The difference in wealth and income are jarring."

A high official said sadly that "oligarchs old and new are flourishing" and that the original benefits of martial law in curbing abuses in the bureaucracy were vanishing.



Ferdinand Marcos

The new power of the military, once held to be remarkably un-political and uncorrupt, has created a new class of profiteers, the official said.

Fear of people to speak their minds and official criticism of the United States, particularly the U.S. press, are new facts of life in a country that used to be remarkably free and pro-American.

The continued existence of detention camps and "safe houses," where persons are taken after arrest, interrogated, often mistreated and sometimes tortured, deters free speech.

Critics suspect that their movements are being watched and that their telephones are tapped. The result, strikingly noticeable among a volatile people, is a withdrawal from participation and interest in public life.

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## A nose for new ideas

In these days of throw-away paper handkerchiefs, such respect for tradition is, we hope, laudable... especially as it is accompanied, in perfect amity, by a nose for new ideas. To realize this, you have only to look at a few of our ties, shirts, or sweaters.

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One can also have clocks embroidered on one's socks in fil d'Ecosse, and have the mother-of-pearl for the buttons matched with the fabric of the pajamas they're to be worn on; this does not mean that one does not search out exclusive designs every season, and look for subtle shades that no one else will stock.

## Straight from our workshops

It is worth a visit to our boutique, behind the elegant facade of N° 15, Faubourg Saint-Honoré and the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, if only to fer-

ret out these indispensable accessories.

They include everything from silver-handled umbrellas to cashmere rugs that feel as light as a feather. There's even a counter, discreetly set back, with a selection of dresses, blouses, scarves and perfumes. It's one way of reminding our male customers of the gifts that may have slipped their minds, or of inspiring patience in wives who are waiting for their husbands to come to a decision.

Because chez Lanvin, people do not usually choose in two minutes flat. Take our dressing gowns, for example.

They come straight from our workshops and we are rather proud of them - legitimately, we think. We have decided

once and for all to keep to a single model, made up on customers' dummies, but this classicism is perfectly compatible with a wide range of different colors and fabrics. In plain wools or printed cashmeres, they are always lined with silk. For spring and summer wear, they are in unlined silk.

Such dressing gowns deserve pajamas of equivalent quality. These are cut in the cloth we use for measuring up, assembled and finished by hand in our own workshops, just like our remarkable shirts.

This may explain why it takes some time to choose one's accessories and why wearing them is so pleasurable. After all, it is also by his accessories that a man is known.



15 Fg St-Honoré, an address to remember











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Bulgaria (air).....	218.00	99.00	33.00	New Zealand (air).....	292.00	146.00	81.00
Canada (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air).....Gd.	376.00	188.00	105.00
China (air).....	227.00	134.50	75.00	Pakistan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ceylon (air).....	218.00	99.00	33.00	Peru.....Gd.	272.00	136.00	75.00
Czechoslovak (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00	Poland (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Denmark (air).....Gd.	638.00	319.00	176.00	Polynesia (F.) (air).....	195.00	97.50	54.00
Dubai (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air).....Esc.	2,853.00	1,426.50	787.00
Ethiopia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Finland (air).....F.M.	274.00	137.00	75.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
France.....F.F.	118.00	206.00	112.00	Singapore (air).....	273.00	136.50	75.00
Germany.....D.H.	224.00	139.00	75.00	S. America (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greek Britain (air).....	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00	Sweden (air).....F.M.	444.00	222.00	124.00
Greece (air).....Dr.	272.00	136.00	75.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00	Switzerland.....S.F.P.	304.00	152.00	85.00
Hungary (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air).....	273.00	136.50	75.00
India (air).....	227.00	134.50	75.00	Turkey (air).....	124.00	62.00	34.50
Indonesia (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00	U.S.A. (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Iran (air).....	218.00	99.00	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ireland (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00	U.S.A. (air).....	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ireland.....S.St.	171.00	85.50	47.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	212.00	106.00	58.00
Israel (air).....	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Italy.....	272.00	136.00	75.00	Zaire (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Japan (air).....							



## SPORTS

## Enemy Now Is the Boston Marathon

separately. This means the picturesque town of Navan will absorb the impact of two sets of ore trains, two fleets of trucks and two of everything else needed for heavy mining.

—it was at parity with the U.S. dollar at the beginning of the year.

—it was at parity with the U.S. dollar at the beginning of the year.

Manufacturers Hanover Leasing Canada, guaranteed by Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the bank holding company, is seeking \$Can. 25 million for five years with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. And General Foods is seeking \$Can. 20 million for seven years with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

**Kuwaiti Dinar**  
In 'the Mideast market, the African Development Bank is seeking 3 million Kuwaiti dinar (about \$10.43 million). Its 10-year notes, which offer investors the option to redeem at par after the sixth year, carry a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent—a quarter-point lower than previous issues

The syndicated bank-loan market is also quite active. The biggest borrowing currently under way is for Electricité de France, which is seeking a \$600-million standby credit as a back-up for commercial paper to be sold in the United States. The terms on the Eurocurrency loan

are tight—3/8 per cent as a commitment fee and if the loan is drawn upon 7/8 of a point over LIBOR for the first four years and 1 point over LIBOR for the final four years.

Only one U.S. bank—First Chicago—has joined the syndicate. The other U.S. banks have refused because the fees are too

In addition, the U.S. banks are extremely liquid and are reluctant to commit their funds to standby credits which are unlikely

## Nicklaus Still Managing—Despite His Age

by "old-timer" remarks. Nicklaus, 37, posted a somewhat rocky 70 yesterday, while Purtzer took a 69 on the strength of four straight birdies on the back nine. Their 210s left them one stroke ahead of Mark Hayes, like Purtzer one of 12 "rookies" who have

number of Nicklaus's generation.

The theme arose when Purtzer, being interviewed with Nicklaus present, was asked if it made him nervous to be tied with so many rookies. Purtzer, who came out of Arizona State four years ago, said no.

"He's probably the greatest

the Masters, my wife kept calling me old veteran. She sent me a postcard here marked O.V. The getting under my skin, I guess."

All these jokes reflected realistic aspects of his tournament, however. Nicklaus, the biggest money-winner in the history and trying to become

**Driver Is Killed** on the podium, and explained how he intended to go out and practice some more to correct his wild tee shots, someone asked him what he remembered about breaking in as a young man against "older players."

"How's that?" said Nicklaus, making his feelings clear by masterfully controlled facial expressions worthy of such other great golfers as Bob Hope and Bing Crosby.

"I'm not sure I like the trend

to second place to consolidate the overall lead in the championship standings with 18 points. A crowd of 70,000 was not impressed by the handling of the event to honor Scottish former

World champion Jim Clark, who was killed on this allegedly "safe" track in 1968 in a Formula One race.

There was little applause for him, as a popular Formula One driver and loud boos for the race.

**AREA**  
**SOCIETE DES AUTOROUTES RHONE-ALPES**

managers, who missed the end of the first heat, causing Mass and Piquet to drive an extra lap.

The race had a tragic start yesterday. West German sports car driver Franz Abraham, 35, of Berlin, crashed into the wall.

DLRS U.S. 25,000,000  
FLOATING RATE NOTES OF 1974 DUE 1989

In accordance with the terms of the floating rate notes, the rate of interest for the interest period running from 8th April, 1977, to 8th October, 1977, has been fixed at 8.50% P.A.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg

Hockenheimring, near the southernmost German university city of Heidelberg, was chosen to be the

25. It can't wait.

**Vilas Beats Fibak**  
BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (AP). Argentine Guillermo Vilas defeated Poland's Wojtek Fibak, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, to win the Rio de la

ata tennis tournament today.

*We are pleased to announce  
the opening of our  
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[illegible]

## Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)  
rebate and business-tax proposals,  
was an important commitment.  
He also took a positive step  
with his anti-inflation program on  
Friday but there were mixed

reactions to the preliminary indications of what the coming week's hard energy proposals would entail. The most controversial will be the plan to impose sharply higher taxes on gasoline and on vehicles that have low-mileage performance, plus the continuance of some controls on

The anti-inflation program, as expected, was a mild combination relying on voluntary actions by government, business and labor to moderate their regulatory, price and wage actions to achieve greater economic stability. The mutual consultative arrangement the President set up to monitor the actions of the various parties and throw the public spotlight on them may provide some help in dealing with potential problems. But it might be a big order to expect the arrangement to achieve the administration's goal of a two-point reduction in the inflation rate by the end of 1979.

From a political standpoint, the President's decision to change the course of his economic policy was an astute, although belated, move. The economic picture increasingly evident that Congress would not go along with the two aspects of the administration's two-year, \$31-billion plan for pushing the U.S. economy faster in an effort to create more jobs.

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# .S. Stops South Africa, But Not Demonstrators

SWPORT BEACH, Calif. (UPI) — The United States won its Davis Cup tie against South Africa yesterday after a doubles match that was interrupted by an anti-apartheid incident on the court.

The Americans won the doubles match 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 after two singles Friday with Gottfried topping Ray, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, and Roscoe defeating Byron Bertram, 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

Yesterday, after Stan Smith and Bob Lutz had taken the two sets from Frew McMillan and Bertram, two black protesters rushed onto the U.S. side of the court and slammed a bottle of motor oil on the green surface.

The match was interrupted for minutes while the mess was cleaned up.

U.S. Davis Cup captain Tony Trabert saw the pair coming and went to the net, holding a tennis racket as the oil was thrown.

The match was interrupted for minutes while the mess was cleaned up.

Trabert said later, "I wasn't sure what they had in mind. My first instinct was to protect myself and my racket. I just hit it with a couple of times with it, and it was over."

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MAKING A RACKET — U.S. Davis Cup captain Tony Trabert chases protester during match against South Africa. Demonstrator had tossed oil onto court.

The two demonstrators, who were taken away in handcuffs, were taken away in handcuffs.

Dorch was booked on a charge of malicious mischief and could receive six months in prison if convicted.

The second demonstrator, Deacon Alexander, 30, who had his bottle of oil grabbed from him before he could throw it, was booked for trespassing.

The doubles was played against a constant background of chants of "South Africa go home" from 700 demonstrators on the street outside the stadium.

The highly experienced American pair won their game easily by placing their shots away from the older McMillan and concentrating on the backhand of his less experienced 25-year-old partner.

McMillan said of the demonstration: "It was unfortunate. We all expected something. It didn't affect my game in any way. If it did affect me, it was to put us on the offensive."

Organizers of the street demonstration said they knew nothing about the incident on the court.

But they immediately began collecting money from protesters to raise the \$1,000 needed to free the two on bail. Trabert said that the cup organizers had received a number of anonymous phone calls and bomb threats. He said: "We had enough threats and things were left in writing at the hotel. There were things that were definitely of a threatening nature."

"We had reason to believe from the phone calls that there was a possibility of political violence."

## Richards Is Eliminated by 16-Year-Old; King Reaches Final

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI) — Caroline Stoll, 16, upset top-seeded Jan Stoll, 6-1, to reach the final of 30 women's tennis tournaments.

Seeded Billie Jean King, who lost her inconsistent series of four matches, lost to Stoll, 6-1, in the other semifinal.

An unseeded high school senior who is on a home-study program in order to complete her education.

eras Tops Mottram

CLIA, Spain, April 17 (UPI) — José Higueras of Spain defeated the British player, 6-3, in the men's singles of the Murcia Grand Prix tournament here today.

on tennis, came from 0-2 in the first set to win six straight games with the loss of 12 points.

Richards, the 42-year-old, transsexual who was seeded sixth, rallied to even the match by taking a closely contested second set after losing a 5-3 lead. But Stoll, using top-spin lobs consistently to test Richards' patience, reached a 3-0 lead in the third set to force a three-set loss she suffered to Richards last summer.

"I knew if I played well, I could outlast Dr. Richards," said Stoll, who ranks third nationally in her age group and last week won the girls' 18-and-under division in the Easter Bowl, a tournament for teen-agers.

Americans King and Richards, the first-seeded team, reached the doubles final by beating

Glynnis Coles of Britain and Kym Ruddell of Australia, 6-3, 6-4.

Panatta Survives

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI) — Eddie Dibbs, down 5-2 in the first set, and Italian Adriano Panatta, who lost the first set 6-1, rallied to quarter-final victories Friday in the \$100,000 World Championship Tennis tournament at the River Oaks Country Club.

Dibbs, a scrambling baseline specialist, fought back in his match against fellow-American Harold Solomon and won, 7-6, 6-2. Panatta defeated Australian Ken Rosewall, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Yesterday's scheduled semifinals were rained out and Dibbs and Panatta meet today while

second-seeded Romanian Ilie Nastase plays American Vitas Gerulaitis in the other semifinal.

Evert in Final

TUCSON, Ariz., April 17 (UPI) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert meet today in the championship match of the \$100,000 women's World Series of Tennis.

Evert defeated Britain's Virginia Wade 6-3, 6-4 yesterday while Navratilova, the former Czechoslovak star who now lives in Texas, stopped Sue Barker of Britain, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Evert, an American, has won this tournament, which offers a first prize of \$50,000, the last two years.

## VHL Flyers Need Overtime, MacLeish Goals to Cut Deficit

ONTARIO, April 17 (UPI) — MacLeish, whose unassisted goal with 38 seconds left in the period tied the game, after 2 minutes 55 seconds of overtime Friday night to give Philadelphia Flyers a 4-3 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs.

as the Flyers' first victory in the best-of-seven National Hockey League playoff series.

Toronto leading, 3-2, MacLeish scored a clearing shot past goalie Mike Palmater.

winning score came on a shot by MacLeish past Palmater.

to pounce on Philadelphia's first-period lead.

for a 2-0 first-period lead.

goal at 3:48, and

man Ian Turnbull's third goal, at 18:27, Philadelphia tied it in the second period.

on goals by Ross Lonsberry, at 3:13, and Orest Kivdrachuk at 12:53.

Errol Thompson put Toronto in front 3-2 with 4:09 remaining in the third period.

Wayne Stephenson replaced veteran Bernie Parent in the Philadelphia net for this game and turned back 25 shots, including one in the overtime period.

In other games in Best-of-Seven playoff series:

Islanders lead, 3-0

At Buffalo, N.Y., Jude Drouin's second goal of the night, while his team held a two-man advantage in the second period, put the New York Islanders ahead to stay in a 4-3 victory over Buffalo. The triumph gave the Islanders a 3-0 series lead.

The Sabres took a 2-0 lead in the first period on power-play goals by Mark Martin and Jerry Korab. Martin scored the first goal on a rebound in front of the goal after Korab's

screen shot from the left point was stopped by Islanders goaltender Billy Smith.

Clark Gillies knocked in what proved to be the winning goal just nine seconds into the third period, taking a pass from Dave Lewis. The goal, his fourth of the playoffs, was also his fourth straight game-winner.

Bruins Advance, 3-0

At Los Angeles, Stan Jonathan's goal with 13 seconds remaining highlighted a four-goal final period for Boston that gave the Bruins a 7-6 comeback victory over the Kings and a 3-0 lead in their series.

Jonathan rammed in a 10-footer off the side of goalie Rogie Vachon's pads.

Marvel Dionne had tied the game with 1:55 to play on a breakaway after Boston went ahead, 6-5, on Don Marotte's second goal of the night with 2:55 to go. The Bruins also got three-period goals from Bobby

Schmaltz, who now has seven in the series, and Wayne Cashman.

Canadiens Lead, 3-0

At St. Louis last night, Serge Savard scored two goals to give Montreal a 5-1 victory over the Blues and a 3-0 advantage in their series. Ken Dryden, who had not allowed a goal by the Blues in 126 minutes 18 seconds, finally surrendered one to Claude Larose with 3:10 remaining in the game.

Savard scored his goals from the point in the first period. On the second goal, the Canadiens had a one-on-one advantage after a series of penalties, including a double major to St. Louis's Jerry Butler for slashing and fighting Bob Gainey.

Steve Shutt took a centering pass from Guy Lafleur in the third period and was all alone in the slot for the third goal past Eddie Johnston. Rick Chartrand scored on a shot from the point, and Jacques Lemaire added the final Montreal goal on a rush down the middle.

Day in Court

TORONTO, April 17 (UPI) — Joe Watson and Bob Kelly of the Philadelphia Flyers were fined \$750 and \$200, respectively, here Friday for incidents during NHL league playoff games here a year ago.

Watson pleaded guilty to "common assault" during a game against the Toronto Maple Leafs on April 15, 1976, when he hit a policeman with his hockey stick during a brawl that erupted in the stands.

Kelly pleaded guilty to "common assault" for throwing a glove and hitting an usherette on April 22 during the same playoff series.

Watson was given an option of 30 days in jail instead of the fine, while Kelly had an option of five days in jail.

The judge said Watson and Kelly now had criminal records and could expect the same treatment as anyone else if they broke the law again.

The court was told during the trial that both players had been heckled by Toronto fans during the games in which the trouble occurred. Philadelphia won the 1976 playoff series.

## Celtics Go One Up Against 76ers

LAUREL, April 17 (UPI) — Jo Jo White hit a 15-foot shot from the left baseline at 1:57 today to give the defending champion Boston Celtics 111 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers in the first game of the Eastern Conference semifinals.

Erving had a chance to tie the 76ers ahead with eight seconds to play after fouling him hitting a dunk shot to 111-111. However, he missed two foul shots in a situation and Boston had won with six seconds left.

The 6-foot-3 guard missed first shot and a follow-up by Sidney Wicks was blocked. Erving, but the ball fell into the hands of the 76ers.

And this time he succeeded.

76ers protested that the game was late, but referees ruled in for the striking referees, ruled the basket

12-point deficit to tie the score, 99-99, on a jumper by Havlicek, who was playing in a record 166th playoff game.

Dave Cowens hit a foul-line jumper and Wicks followed with a tap-in to give the Celtics a 109-105 lead with 2:13 to play. The 76ers came back to tie, 109-109, on a drive by Henry Bibby and a bank shot by Erving.

The Celtics advanced to this series on Friday by beating the San Antonio Spurs, 113-109.

Boston won the best-of-three series in two straight games.

Bullets Advance

At Landover, Md., guard Tom Henderson scored a season-high 31 points, including eight in the final three minutes, leading the Bullets to a 104-98 playoff victory over Cleveland to win the first-round Eastern Conference series, 2 games to 1, and advance to the semifinals in Houston against the Central Division champions.

The Bullets took a 43-25 lead midway through the second period and led 64-41 before Cleveland staged a fourth-quarter rally to beat the first man to win this classic four times.

After 263 kilometers from the Paris outskirts to the Belgian border, much of it over punishing cobbles, De Vlaeminck crossed the line more than two minutes ahead of his nearest rivals. It was the tenth successive Belgian victory in the Paris-Roubaix, the toughest one-day race on the European calendar.

To rub in their country's current domination of the sport, Belgians Willy Teirlinck, world champion Freddy Maertens and Ronald de Witte finished second, third and fourth, respectively.

## De Vlaeminck 1st In Cycling Classic

ROUBAIX, France, April 17 (UPI) — Roger de Vlaeminck of Belgium won today's grueling Paris-Roubaix cycling race to become the first man to win this classic four times.

After 263 kilometers from the Paris outskirts to the Belgian border, much of it over punishing cobbles, De Vlaeminck crossed the line more than two minutes ahead of his nearest rivals. It was the tenth successive Belgian victory in the Paris-Roubaix, the toughest one-day race on the European calendar.

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## Mets' Seaver Stops Cubs With One-Hitter

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI) — Tom Seaver allowed only a fifth-inning bloop single to Steve Ontiveros in recording the fifth one-hitter of his career today and Dave Kingman belted a two-run homer to spark the New York Mets to a 6-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Seaver, 3-0, walked four, struck out six and faced only 30 batters in notching his second straight shutout and the 41st of his career. Ontiveros' hit came with one out

in the fifth when he blooped a single in front of right fielder Ed Kranepool, who just missed making the catch with a diving effort.

The Mets took a 1-0 lead against Bill Bonham in the first inning when Lee Mazzilli singled and scored on Bruce Boesch's double. In the third, Mazzilli bunted safely and Kingman hit a 3-1 pitch over the left-field fence for his third homer of the season.

Expos 2, Phillies 1

At Montreal, Ellis Valentine hit a two-out home run in the eighth inning to lift the Expos to a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. The Expos, now 4-3, have had all their victories against the Phillies.

Valentine's homer over the left-field wall came off reliever Gene Garber, 0-2, after the Phillies had tied the score 1-1 in the eighth on a double by Ted Sizemore and Bob Boone's single.

Cards 4, Pirates 3

At St. Louis, Bake McBride brought home the winning run with a squeeze bunt to cap a three-run fifth inning which gave the Cardinals a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

With one out, Ken Reitz singled and went to third on Mike Taver's single. Ron Cey, Fred, pinch-hitting for starter and winner John Denny, singled to score Reitz and knock out Jerry Reuss.

Reliever Grant Jackson walked Lou Brock, filling the bases, and Garry Templeton scored Tyson with a sacrifice fly. Jerry Dawson, running for Fred, went to third on the play and scored the go-ahead run when McBride sent a slow roller toward third base.

The victory raised Denny's record to 3-0 while Reuss dropped to 0-2.

Orioles 5, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Cy Young Award winner Jim Palmer yielded only three hits and hurled his second straight shutout in pitching Baltimore to a 5-0 victory over the Rangers in the first round of the playoffs.

French Fans Protest Loss by Griffith

PERIGUEUX, France, April 17 (UPI) — Former world champion Emile Griffith, 33, knocked down French junior-middleweight champion Joel Bonnetaz in the third round and dominated the fight, but lost a disputed 10-round decision to the 25-year-old in this southwest-France city Friday night.

French fans carried Griffith around the ring on their shoulders after the fight and Bonnetaz said later that a draw would have been reasonable. Bonnetaz went down for a fourth count on Griffith's last hook in the third round and was in trouble in the eighth. The Frenchman finished strong, but the crowd of 3,000 broke into an angry demonstration when the decision was announced.

Twins 3, A's 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Craig Kusick scored from second on Luis Blue's wild pitch in the second inning and singled home a run in the fifth to spark the Twins to a 3-1 victory over Oakland. Geoff Zahn held Oakland to four hits.

Padres 5, Reds 4

At San Diego, Dave Roberts singled home George Hendrick from second base with two out in the ninth to give the Padres a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati. Roberts' hit followed singles by Hendrick and Gene Tenace and earned reliever Rolfe Fingers his second triumph after a loss.

Braves 4, Astros 3

At Atlanta, Gary Matthews broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh inning with a two-run, bases-loaded single to lift Andy Messersmith and the Braves to a 4-3 victory over Houston. Messersmith, although tagged by Roy Fergusson for two doubles and a homer, scattered eight hits for his first triumph.

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More Sports News On Page 11

game of a doubleheader. In his first three starts, Palmer, now 2-1, has allowed 14 hits and just two runs for an 0.84 earned run average in 28 innings. He struck out six and walked two.

Baltimore scored two unearned runs in the first off loser Bert Blyleven, 1-1. After two were out, Ken Singleton walked and moved to second when third baseman Toby Harrah bobbled a grounder by Doug DeCinces. Eddie Murray loaded the bases on an infield hit and Lee May followed by singling home both runs.

Red Sox 4, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Denny Doyle, who had four hits in Boston's first five games, had a triple and two singles and Reggie Cleveland tossed a four-hitter to pace the Red Sox to a 4-1 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. After Andre Thornton's first American League homer gave the Indians a 1-0 lead in the first inning, Doyle singled a two-out triple in the fifth and scored on a single by Jim Rice.

A bases-loaded sacrifice fly by Butch Hobson scored Garry Scott with the go-ahead run for the Red Sox in the sixth off starter and loser Al Fitzmorris and Doyle beat out an infield hit to trigger a two-run seventh.

Carl Yastrzemski's double off reliever Rick Waits scored Doyle and Carlton Fisk's two-out single off Jim Kern scored Yastrzemski to give Cleveland his first victory against no losses.



## *Jones, Ex-Tiger Man*

**NEW YORK**—Not long ago, I used to put a tiger in my tank. It always seemed silly since my car was of the dinosaur class, but Esso, which has since become Exxon, argued that a tank full of tiger was the best way to get results from a dinosaur. Why? You ask: did anyone want a dinosaur? The explanation is shameful. Everybody else had a dinosaur, including the Joneses. It seemed vital to keep up with the Joneses. Everybody else was keeping up with the Joneses. As a result, the entire nation was in the roar of tiger-powered dinosaurs.



One day Jones bought a second dinosaur, put a tiger in its tank and presented it to Mrs. Jones. It made me wonder who Jones was keeping up with, but, before I could ask, he moved out of the city and took his dinosaurs with him. Naturally, everybody else went, too, and they all settled in Bare Acres and its replica, where were all of 20 miles away from town.

Next, he outwitted the federal government built a six-lane autobahn across the roof of my house. Twice a day, Jones raced across the roof at 70 miles an hour in his dinosaur, throwing banana peels and cigarette butts down my chimney. Naturally, everybody else followed his example.

breaking your addition?"

"Of course," he said. "I know science will eventually discover that everything causes cancer, but I must keep up with the times. He went inconsolably.

"There, there," I said. "Stop crying and I'll buy a second dinosaur."

"Don't be foolish," he said. "I've already unloaded the dinosaurs and bought a kitten that takes only a mouse in its tank. It was wasteful to buy dinosaurs and selfish to put tigers in their tanks. Nobody needs to travel faster than 55 miles an hour."

He stayed my furious questions. Yes, he said, it was true that the automobile industry had once said dinosaurs were the

One day **\*\*\*** **James's** dinosaur ran out of tanks to put up on the wall and he climbed up to mug him and smear his windshield with his own banana peels. It was very satisfying, but, when news spread that **James** had been mugged, everybody else natural began to mug him. One day, I went out to put a tiger in my tank, stopped at the drugstore and got mugged on the parking lot.

ATHENS, April 17 (UPI).—Armenians in Greece will commemorate the 62d anniversary of the massacre of Armenians in Turkey with demonstrations, parades and other activities this week, a spokesman said yesterday.

Speaking for the National Armenian Committee of Greece, Kevan Tedjan said the anniversary "was an opportunity to remind the world of the 'barbarous crime committed against the Armenian people and the objectives of its surviving members' to recover the Armenian provinces of Turkey. More than 1.5 million Armenians were exterminated in 1915 in Turkish-occupied Armenia.

They had constructed exquisite ways of punishing him if he did not perpetrate them. It had been his duty to keep up with the times.

Now, however, his government and his oil companies and his auto industry were angry at him for having been dumb enough to follow their advice. Before it was all over, he would probably move back into town and buy a cheaper-to-heat row house within trolley-car distance of his work.

"That would take us back to 1947," I said. "Are you saying the last 30 years has all been a terrible waste?"

"You figure it out," he said. "I've got to put a mouse in my tank."

He, Jones, had then been forced to commit all these vices simply because his auto industry, his oil companies and his government had constructed exquisite ways of punishing him if he did not perpetrate them. It had been his duty to keep up with the times.

Now, however, his government had turned on the oil companies and his auto industry were angry at him for having been dumb enough to follow their advice. Before it was all over, he would probably move back into town and buy a cheaper-to-heat row house within trotterley-car distance of his work.

That would take us back to 1947," I said. "Are you saying that these 20 years has all been a miserable waste?"

"You figure it out," he said. "I've got to put a mouse in my tank."



# The Widow Who Runs a Casino in Nice

**NICE, France (AP).—**When the plastic covers are put on the roulette wheels for the night at the Palais de la Méditerranée, the woman who is president of France's fourth largest casino goes to bed in her office over the gaming rooms.

Loyal employees who are members of a Communist trade union and a security guard watch over her sleep. "It's safer not to go home," says Renée de Roux. "I go to bed with my account books."

The reason is that French newspapers call war the casino and when Mrs. de Roux is tough, fitfistly widow of a banker, says is an attempt by "dangerous and powerful" forces to take over her casino through purchase or intimidation.

The decisive battle in the war, after a year and a half of violence, alleged gambling fixes and financial maneuvering, will occur on April 30 when Mrs. de Roux's presidency is likely to be challenged at a stockholders' meeting.

The source of the trouble, Mrs. de Roux maintains, is the rival Casino Ruhl, which is about 40 yards away on the seashore promenade de Anglais toward Monte Carlo. The casino has aristocratic guests, a motel-modern chrome and fuchsia carpets of the Ruhl and the high marble halls and tuxedoed croupiers of the Palais, a kind of 1925 time capsule.

"Why talk about a war or revenge where the only thing involved is competition and business. We're neither gangsters nor Mafia. Just businessmen, leaders, honest people. The day when the Falaks de la Méditerranée is up for sale, we'll buy it. I'll be the Dictator under way, controlling 50 per cent of the shares. They haven't been concluded because of certain judicial obstacles. But when they've disappeared and the price is right, we'll buy."

The start of the war goes back to 1978 when Mrs. le Roux's husband died. "I decided to get involved in the casino then," she said. "My children and I have been gambling since I was 15 years old," she said. "I'm not a gambler. I hate gambling and know nothing about it. I was a housewife all my life, but I do understand when somebody is trying to push me and I don't like it."

"I knew as soon as my husband died that people were trying to move us out. I went to work at the casino from day to the night. Who else could have done it? My daughters are married and my son was 19. It was a question of taking charge or letting the casino go."

By Mrs. le Roux's account, the heavy shelling began on a summer night while she was at a dinner party in Monaco. The players, including three Italians and a French underworld figure who was shot to death a year later, sat down at the Palais's tables and, within three hours, won \$87 million francs, more than a million dollars at the prevailing exchange rate.

It was discovered later, Mrs. le Roux said, that cards had been substituted and she called the coup a clear attempt to force her to liquidate the Palais. A month later, she said, the same three men, playing the same game, broke the bank at the smaller Menton casino, winning \$600,000. Fratori then offered to wipe out the debt in exchange for control at Menton.

Despite the major loss at her casino, Mrs. le Roux was able to come up with sufficient credit from a French bank to keep it open. Then unknown men, attacked her while she was mailing a letter, a fire broke out in a gambling room, an employee hit a client, a rigged roulette wheel was discovered, and a gang of stufores armed with metal chains and clubs attacked patrons and employees in the casino's nightclub.

"It was pure intimidation stuff," she said. "You'd switch channels if you saw it on television. Too old hat. But no fun to be involved."

When the violence seemed to stop, there was new trouble at the end of last year after the French bank called in half its loan. Mrs. le Roux was able to hold on when American Express offered assistance, but the inheritors of one of the Palais' major shareholders announced that they were ready to sell. With 15 per cent of the shares already in the hands of friends, Fraton appeared to be in a good position to make his known bid.

As the shareholders' assembly drew closer, Mrs. le Roux received a statement of support from an unusual ally—the Communist-led labor union that represents many of the Palais's 380 employees. The Ruhl is not unionized and the union urged the city to back Mrs. le Roux, fearing that purchasers of the Palais would close it and try to sell the real estate.

"You get very attached to a place when you spend 24 hours a day in it," Mrs. Le Roux said. "I want to keep this building and don't want to see it transformed into some awful modern hotel. They said I didn't know anything about management or gambling but here are our growth figures for the last year: up 57 per cent. I have no Sundays. No holidays. And they thought I would be a pushover."

The normally quiet private lives of four aging celebrities—Charles Chaplin, Groucho Marx, Beatrice Lillie and Rita Hayworth—received special attention during the weekend:

For Chaplin, Saturday was birthday No. 88, and it was celebrated with his family in their residence overlooking Lake Geneva. The resident guest of honor, however, spent the day in bed with the flu.

"All our eight children are here and we had hoped that Charlie would be able to be up with us," said his wife, Oona, "but the doctor says he has to stay in bed at least until next Tuesday." Chaplin has been confined for the last two years to a wheelchair.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, there is a battle for control of the financial affairs of Groucho Marx, 86, with lawyers for the comedian's son, Arthur Marx, charging that Groucho's life may be in danger.

Arthur Marx asked a judge Friday to remove control of his father's affairs from Groucho's secretary and longtime companion Erin Fleming, 34. She is temporary conservator (someone appointed to protect the interests of one unable to handle his own affairs) and has moved to become permanent conservator of the comedian's estate.

A private investigator testified at the Superior Court hearing that he had found discarded hypodermic needles containing sedatives outside Marx's house. The affiant Marx is being treated for schizophrenia, and the needles were not authorized, the investigator said. "She disclaimed all knowledge..." She thought they were put there as a plot to frame her," said the detective, who was hired by Miss Fleming to check the home because "of a threat of electronic invasion of the privacy of the home carried out at Groucho's residence," by Arthur Marx.

The hearing will be continued this week.

The care of Beatrice Lillie, the 82-year-old actress, singer and comedienne who has been incapacitated since a stroke two years ago, also was being questioned. New York State Supreme Court Justice Edward Greenfield said he was "quite concerned with the possibility that those who are purporting to serve Miss Lillie's interests may well be profiting therefrom."

The judge named a former state Supreme Court justice as conservator for the Canadian-born widow of Sir Robert Peel and said that "arrangements should be made for Miss Lillie's transportation to England, where she can be sustained for considerably less than the current expenditures."

Miss Lillie, who has a home and property in England, is currently being cared for in her Park



**TAKING CARE**—(Marx and his cor  
Erin Fleming in 197

Avenue apartment by nurses at a cost of \$66,000 a year.

A judge in Santa Ana has ruled that Rita has said to be mentally ill, chronic alcoholic, in California after being taken to a hospital for more than a month. The statement after a closed hearing makes clear whether the 58-year-old actress, who with treatment for her mental illness, that it was "in her interest."

The hearing was to temporary guardian, instructed to arrange Hayworth's departure to California. It was not as she would go. Her daughter, Princess Ya whose father was Aly sides in New York City. daughter, Rebecca, daughter Orson Welles, is an actor formerly lived in Seattle. present address was unknown.

Almost two years ago bicyclist Michael Murphy pedaled off on a 25,000-mile journey around the world to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund. It was an eventful tour.

In Yugoslavia, he says  
ants robbed him. Trib  
the Khyber Pass stoned-  
nearly froze to death in  
And he was forced to pe  
and day to cross Thar  
fore his visa expired.

For 20 months, he ran the marathon across Europe, Middle East, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and the United States.

And Friday, he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport and rode triumphantly at the claim area to mount his ride the final 40 miles to Stevenage.

The bike emerged as a tangle of metal, an approximation of the conveyor-belt.

—SAMUEL J.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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